The Saturday Evening Post.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, MORALITY, SCIENCE, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

VOL. VIII—WHOLE No. 403. PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 18, 1829. TERMS, $2 IN ADVANCE.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL COATE ATKINSON, No. 112 CHESNUT STREET, BETWEEN THIRD & FOURTH STREETS, AND DIRECTLY OPPOSITE TO THE POST-OFFICE—☞ COUNTING-ROOM ON HUDSON'S ALLEY.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

LINES,

Written in Clifton Grove, near Nottingham, England, the favorite haunt of the lamented Henry K. White.

The blushes of morning had ting'd the blue sky,
As I gaz'd on the beautiful scene;
The wild-bird was teaching its nestling to fly,
Where the vista was lovely and green.

On its bosom, the violet and king-cup appeared,
And cowslips and primroses smiled;
And knots of dark blue-bells in beauty were rear'd,
And crimson tip'd daisies grew wild.

The gold-blossom'd furze, the may-thorn in bloom,
The lark as it warbled its song—
The dark embower'd shades of impervious gloom,
And the * Trent as it glided along,

Were sweet to my view—o'er the shadowy tree,
The rose just emerg'd from its bud,
The moss-cover'd bank that enclosed the green lea,
And the grass tufted hill where I stood—

Were pleasing—and oft from the cliff's rugged height,
Have I gazed on the scene when alone;
Have watch'd the dark Trent as it murmur'd in sight,
And fancy'd the prospect my own.

No more, through thy shades shall I pensively stray,
While eve' on thy blossoms shall blow;
While night gives a charm to the moon-beams that play,
Through thy trees on the waters below.

Farewell to thy beauties, thy blossoms and bowers,
To a far foreign land I rove;
Still 'mid other scenes in my happiest hours,
I'll think of the sweet Clifton Grove.

W. F. MARVIN.

* The river Trent.

TO ————,

On hearing that he chewed Opium.

And can the tale I hear be true?
And art thou plunging thus in sin?
Oh thou! who in past hours I knew,
Could my weak voice from error win,
I would implore thee, ere too late,
To throw away the fatal charm,
Which will thy spirit desolate
With future ill and lasting harm.
Hast thou a vow in Heaven to claim
The mad'ning bowl? still keep that vow,
And there record as firm a one,
Against the strong temptation now.
Think of thy sainted father's prayers,
Breathed forth in nature's agony;
Think of a widowed mother's cares,
Whose anxious heart still turns to thee;
Who oft times for her absent boy,
Pours forth to Heaven her hopes and fears;
Canst thou her pleasing dreams destroy,
And sudden her declining years?
By all of this world's happiness,
By all thy hopes of future bliss,
I charge thee stop, nor heedless press
Onward to ruin's dark abyss.
Ah let not one, so formed to make
All that is noble, bright and good,
Thus ev'ry bud of promise break
From off the stem, with hand so rude.

DEDORA.

THE MOTHER.

Occasioned by a recent circumstance, in which a lady came to this village, to witness the last moments of the last one of her four children, three of whom were married ladies. The sympathetic reader can appreciate her feelings.

She came, and o'er her suffering child
She hung in mute despair;
No accents as of anguish wild
Broke from her breast of care!
For still on hope's delusive smile,
That shadow of the soul,
She built like one upon an isle
Where billows round him roll.

'Tis strange the human heart should trust,
The more the danger seems,
The more to hope's vain joys that must
Too oft delude with dreams;
And thus it was till o'er the bed,
She hung in anguish wild,
And gently held the fainting head,
And tears of tender sorrow shed
O'er her expiring child.

It was the fourth relentless dart,
The angel of death had sent;
And thrice the mother's breaking heart,
With anguish had been rent.
And now she gazed upon the last,
Expiring in her arms,
And as the memory of the past
Roll'd o'er her soul, one look she cast,
Upon her faded charms.

It was enough! What tongue may tell,
A mother's agony,
When she stood by the sudden cell
Of cold mortality.
The grave! the grave! O it did close,
Upon her last one dead;
No child upon the earth she knows,
Alone she bends beneath her woes,
Hope's sinews too have fled.

MILFORD BARD.

THE WARRIOR'S GRAVE.

The sleeper, the brave intrepid youth,
Tho' his bed is the silent grave;
And his body is stretched on the bosom of earth,
How sweet is the sleep of the brave.

Trained up from infancy to arms,
The sword was his delight;
To be the foremost in the field,
The foremost in the fight.

Inured to hardships and fatigue,
No danger knew nor fear;
The cannon's roar, the wild war shout,
Were music to his ear.

But the cannon's roar and the bugles blast,
No more can charm his ear;
Death closed his high career at last,
And laid him slumbering here.

Yet tho' no marble piled bust,
Adorn his silent bed;
Affection's tear shall wet the dust,
And mourn the noble dead.

Some kind fair hand shall strew his grave
With friendship's flowery wreath;
And drop the tribute of a tear,
O'er him that sleeps beneath.

OSCAR.

THE MORALIST.

EXTRACT.

Worthy to love, fondly to devote ourselves to the happiness of another who deserves our highest regard, is not condemned by religion. It is not even a weakness which it permits and deplores, but a virtue which it sanctions and commands. And the heart that is deceived or betrayed, need not augment its anguish by self reproach. Love is not only an innocent but a noble passion. When guided and controlled by principle, it is the germ of all social virtue—the cement and solace of the virtuous relations of the human life. —When rewarded with the hallowed possession of its object it strews the path of duty with flowers, and scents the air with fragrance; but when unfortunate and ill requited, it becomes so absorbed in high and holy principles—investing resignation with unwonted sublimity, and extracting from earthly disappointment the calm satisfaction of heavenly hope. The process by which it is transformed, may impair the frail tenement in which it is enshrined, and the dross of mortality, in such a furnace, may melt away into its kindred earth; but the unrobed spirit returns to God who gave it, and at last enjoys repose, where it first derived existence.

JOHN WESLEY'S CHARITY.

Wesley contrived to give away more money in charity out of a small income, than any man perhaps of his time. His mode, as related by himself, was this—when he had thirty pounds a year, he lived on twenty-eight, and gave away forty shillings: the next year receiving sixty pounds, he still lived on twenty-eight, and gave away thirty-two; the next year he received ninety pounds, and gave away sixty-two; the fourth year he received one hundred and twenty-eight, and gave to the poor ninety-two; and so on to the end of the chapter of this worthy man's benevolence. On a moderate calculation, he gave away in about fifty years, twenty or thirty thousand pounds.

A young person once mentioned to Dr. Franklin his surprise, that the possession of great riches should ever be attended with undue solicitude; and instanced a merchant, who, although in possession of immense wealth, was as busy, and much more anxious than the most assiduous clerk in his counting-house.—The doctor, in reply, took an apple from a fruit basket, and presented it to a child in the room, who could scarcely grasp it in his hand. He then gave it a second, which filled the other hand; and choosing a third, remarkable for its size, and beauty, he presented that also. The child after many ineffectual attempts to hold the three apples, dropt the last on the carpet, and burst into tears. "See there," said the Philosopher, "is a *little man* with more riches than he can enjoy."

Begin life with the least show and the least expense possible; you may at pleasure increase both, you cannot easily diminish them. Do not think your estate your own, while any man can call upon you for money and you cannot pay: therefore begin with timorous parsimony. Let it be your first care not to be in any man's debt. —Resolve not to be poor, *whatever you have, spend less.* Poverty is a great enemy to human happiness, it certainly destroys liberty, and it makes some virtues impracticable, and others extremely difficult.

It is impossible to make people understand their ignorance, for it requires knowledge to perceive it; and therefore he that can perceive it hath it not.

Most men take least notice of what is plain, as if that were of no use; but puzzle their thoughts, and lose themselves in those vast depths and abysses, which no human understanding can fathom.

An excellent rule for living happy in society is, never to concern one's self with the affairs of others, unless they desire it. Under pretence of being useful, people often show more curiosity than kindness.

In forming a judgment, lay your heart void of forsaken opinions; else whatsoever is done or said, will be measured by a wrong rule; like them who have the jaundice, to whom every thing appeareth yellow.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

I have seen enough of prating ignorance, never to venerate wisdom but where it actually appears; I have received literary titles and distinctions myself; and by the quantity of my own wisdom, know how very little wisdom they confer.—*Goldsmith.*

No religion is perfect that is not endowed with charity for others, free from bigotry and superstition.

Minds ashamed of poverty, would be proud of affluence.

An evil mind is naturally suspicious.

Anger restrained, is conquest gained.

From the Casket.

A Brief View of the Prospects of AMERICAN GENIUS.

——Ingenia simul
Mentes superioribus
Formandæ studiis.—HORACE.

It would, perhaps, be difficult to find a principle so congenial to the human heart, at the same time that it is so active in itself, so laudable in its possessor, and so beneficial in its influence on society, as emulation. It appears to be a spirit of honorable competition deeply implanted in every liberal mind—a competition not founded on the gross idea of depriving others of the object that may attract attention, but arising from an inherent desire of self-elevation. The man whose bosom swells with emulation, does not, like the ambitious man, act to the detriment of others, but for the advancement of himself. Yet some denounce it as dangerous, by reason of its close connexion with ambition! The difference is, however, obviously specific and striking. Ambition can never be applied to any thing benevolent in its purpose, as it is an inordinate usurpation of the rights of others; whereas, emulation has ever been rewarded by the sanction and applause of mankind. The mind naturally requires something to counteract that retiring timidity, so baneful to the most brilliant natural advantages. For this reason, we find it to have been the paramount concern of veteran republics to cherish and disseminate this principle, and have it vitally interwoven with their political systems. Let us go back to the Campus Martius and Public Games of those venerable states, and behold the wonderful efficacy of that policy which is calculated to elicit the love of glory so natural to the mind, so irresistible and various in the objects which it affects. There we find, that he who may have 'worn the wreath' in the race, became emulous to excel in letters;—that the successful historian was stimulated to the attainment of equal distinction, in the department of the poet and philosopher. But a fundamental advantage in those exercises was the promotion of honorable and magnanimous feeling. They did not, indeed, contend on the fastidious rules of chivalry of the age some time past, but every competitor thought himself contending with an honorable rival; nor did he calculate on gaining his prize by the unskilfulness of his opponent, but by his own proficiency.—Hence a generous courtesy and refined urbanity, remarkable for the age, characterized those exercises. In short, there is nothing laudable to which this principle may not be applied.

Such is the inducement which the people of this country have to accelerate their advances towards literary eminence. "Liberty," says Longinus, "is suitable for nourishing great minds, for inspiring hope, and, at the same time, for increasing the zeal of mutual contention and emulation for literary eminence." Disciplined from the dawn of reason in the salutary doctrine that we are born under free and liberal institutions, in which every one must rise by his own merit, the mind becomes imperceptibly expanded by that magnanimity which constitutes a prominent feature in our national character,—and a solid basis is laid upon which to build the superstructure of our greatness. It is vain for a nation to attempt to become great when the foundation on which it is built is ungenerous and contrary to the established principles of human nature. It is by no means a new idea, that the genius of a nation is greatly affected, if not entirely moulded, by its political condition;—it is just as evident as that there are conditions in which genius may be cherished or deteriorated. Where the people are subjected to monarchical rules and aristocratical notions,—some, as they are taught, born to honor, others to dishonor,—they are discouraged by the greater opportunities of their hereditary superiors. They expect those most enabled by their high situation in life and in their country, to sustain or elevate the character of that country. But does not human nature tell us, that when individuals are raised above others, their endeavors tend only to maintain that ascendency? And is not the mind enervated, by the indolent habits of men who are born in a situation above the majority of their fellow-citizens, in such a manner as to incapacitate them for the discharge of those duties to which they may have originally owed their situation? These objections cannot be urged against our country. The principal reason then why *we* may expect the consummation of genius is, that we are all placed on equality.—Every man, so far from depending on others, is conscious that he has an equal original right to whatever his own merit is capable of accomplishing. Without the austere gravity of our mother country, the acute perceptibility of the French genius, or the elegantly refined Italian taste, we have those qualities, in a less degree, happily blended together. But in those countries the radical requisite is deficient. If the harmonious and romantic charms of language could elevate them above us, then we might yield, without a murmur, the merited palm; but this forms only a diminutive portion of the qualifications for real distinction. Their fancy may be more brilliant; ours, like our institutions, is more just: their imagination may be more highly wrought, ours more correctly improved: their sentiment may be more vivid in writing, but ours is more deeply engraved on the heart, and meets a more cordial response from the feelings. They may revel in ideal delights of the mind, engendered by the gaudy scenes and lascivious customs by which they are surrounded, while we amuse ourselves with our characteristic simplicity, unallured by such splendid but ephemeral radiance.

But these, so far from being considered commendable qualities, are the actual reverse. It is well known that the language of a nation is the fairest means of judging of its moral advantages; for it is derived from the manners, customs, and feelings of the people, by whom it is spoken; and will, consequently, be grave or trivial, harsh or harmonious, in proportion as these qualities are prevalent among them. It is also well known, that the most dignified and substantial genius,—that which is peculiarly calculated to exalt character, is sober, grave, and even melancholy. Poetry may raise a nation to an admirable eminence in rhetorical taste, but, in modern times, it seldom confers on mankind those solid benefits in which it should be our first aim to excel. These countries remarkable even for the sprightliness and vivacity of their language, are unfavorable to the most elevated genius. This, then, is the comparative situation which we hold towards other nations, so justly celebrated for literary attainments. Our genius, to say the least of it, is inclined towards philanthropy, and is sustained in it by our political institutions;—theirs tends to fastidious embellishments, arising from their luxurious habits: it is like a magnificent machine, having all the properties of exquisite workmanship without that secret spring which only can produce self-motion. For, however splendid genius may be, it can never be successful without a stimulant to cultivation. And in this we stand unrivalled in the universe. We are blessed with a genius, simple, chaste and unvitiated, but firm, animated and penetrating. Conscious of the national advantages which it possesses, it is eminently calculated to be fired by emulation and supported by industry. Herein consists our advantage. We possess that kind of genius which, by its plainness and unaffectedness, is most likely to become industrious, since luxury is contented with itself and averse to rational improvement. For we seldom see the rich man possessed of industry. Allowing, then, that we have not the enthusiastic fire of France and Italy—which, indeed, we do not covet—we have what is infinitely preferable,—that which is signalized by industry. For those who have observed the most distinguished individuals will readily concede, that it is not always the most glowing genius that accomplishes the most admirable feats of mind; he rests supinely, as it were, on this consideration, that natural abilities, in proportion to their splendor, constitute their own recompense, without the incumbrance of improvement.

We will shortly see what the human mind is capable of achieving under the most auspicious circumstances. With a genius, active, generous and aspiring in itself, associated with institutions highly fitted to foster so enviable a charge, it is impossible to conceive but that our country will, in course of time, (in degree if not in kind) eclipse the noonday splendour of the brightest luminaries of foreign genius. Let it not be urged that our parent country has had the advantage of us, by finding the path of science untrodden, and gaining, by the deficiencies of other nations, what she could not have attained by her own policy and resources. The field of science and literature is almost unlimited in extent; its barren places have been fertilized, its fertile places improved and ornamented. All this has been done by our parent country. The mind wanders over this field in search of some sequestered spot, which has not been cultivated by some able predecessor. In this investigation it discovers the varied beauty of each, but, at the same time, finds the labours of some adventurer, who has been the instrument of previous improvement. But does this deter the enterprising from trying the effects of his skill? By no means.—He is conscious that a victory is glorious in proportion to the greatness of the adversary. Had we not some superior we could never exercise that potent principle of emulation, which we have been recommending as the rent of our advantages. As it now is, those eminent examples supply an ample stimulant to rouse to exertion those faculties which, in spite of benevolence and philanthropy, might forever lay dormant;—so that many a golden field may be made to yield a still more abundant harvest.

If any one ask for the marks of American genius, let him be directed to our civil policy, which alone would be an unexampled monument of wisdom and discretion;—a monument, on which the most towering geniuses of foreign nations have wished their names engraved. The improvement of this new attracts our attention and genius, for the most part, and if we stop in this race of civil pre-eminence, like Atalanta of old, to gather the golden apples, we may lose the original indispensable prize. The political emergency ever attending youthful States, which at first engrossed our whole care, is now almost resolved, and our genius, first moved by a different impulse, will (to use a forcible simile applied to eloquence) continue to move, long after the rower has reclined on his oar. To frown on the enticing smiles of fortune, it is true, requires the most admirable, and, at the same time, the rarest principle among mankind. But that secret source which sustained us in "the winter of our discontent," and is cheering us in the spring of our hopes, will give us a more "glorious summer" by the means of our liberty.

FABIAN.

THE BOHEMIAN DANCER.

The following powerful sketch of a Bohemian dancer we copy from *Tales of Passion*, by the author of "Gilbert Earle," just published:—

"She had the Asiatic eye,
Dark as above us is the sky;
But through it stole a tender light,
Like the first moonrise at midnight;
Large, dark, and swimming in the stream
Which seemed to melt to its own beam:
All love, half languor, and half fire,
Like saints that at the stake expire."—*Byron.*

"The dancer was a young girl apparently about sixteen; she was slender and finely formed like most of her race, but she was already of a height beyond their ordinary low stature, and had the appearance of not being yet arrived at her full growth. A petticoat of bright scarlet displayed an ankle, combining, like the fetlock of an Arabian horse, delicacy, activity, and grace, in a singular degree. The fine voluptuous outline of her limbs, at her early age, gave token to a practised eye like that of Oberfeldt, of the perfection which it would attain in the maturity of womanly beauty. Her scarf was disposed around her bosom in a manner somewhat fantastic indeed, but highly picturesque and graceful,—while her abundant tresses of coal-black hair were for their only covering and ornament, intertwined with a few ears of wheat and corn flowers, apparently just plucked from the fields. Her skin was dark in complexion—but of that exquisite clearness, and extreme delicacy of texture, which almost render it doubtful whether it be surpassed by the most perfect fairness. It might be called

—— that class obscure,
So softly dark, and darkly pure,

which we may suppose to have existed upon Cleopatra's cheek. Of her eyes—those gems which form the crown, and completion to the golden circle of beauty. The air to which she danced was wild and irregular, and the dance was accommodated to its various expression. Now it was spirited, animated, and even triumphant—and in such parts, the young Bohemian's step became more rapid and decided, her eyes flashed, and she swung her tambourine into the air with free and even fierce gesture, bespeaking exultation and pride. Then would come a sudden pause, and the music would recommence with a slow and soft measure; the bright eye then became languid and beseeching—the movements and the whole bearing insinuating and subdued. Next, the tone was of sorrow and dejection—and this versatile creature sank her head upon her breast, drooped her instrument by her side, and trailed her steps slowly and sadly on the ground. Then again the music burst forth into liveliness and joy—and again she sprang into the air, like the wild deer starting from the covert, and the dance ended as it had begun, with the display of mingled activity, brilliancy, and grace. The count gazed in wonder upon the creature so beautiful and striking. The graceful agility with which she danced—the picturesque movements and attitude which were displayed in the performance on her instrument—and, above all, the face of youthful loveliness which beamed and sparkled with the exercise—all these were calculated to impress with surprise and delight one who loves and could appreciate beauty as much as Oberfeldt. A man who has studied it, as he has done, is necessarily something of a physiognomist; and, as he contemplated fixedly the countenance of this fascinating being, he thought he could perceive in it something superior to the lot which seemed to be her's, together with a consciousness of that superiority. The expression of her eye was not always in accordance with the smile upon her lips—a glance, now of weariness, now of disdain, was very perceptible to one who looked with scrutiny: and the smile was frequently in such a sort as though 'her spirit scorned itself that it could be moved to smile' for such purposes and upon such people. These indications were not open and plain. To the great majority of the spectators she appeared as mirthful, as well as active, as Terpsichore; it was only to him who possessed the talisman of refined observation and acute deduction, that they were visible. At least, he read them thus; —though, perhaps, he might be so quick sighted as to see that which did not exist—he might invest her with the feelings he thought most suited to her position, and then imagine that he traced them in her aspect.

As the dance ended she held the tambourine horizontally—though without any more direct application. The spectators showered money upon it, and the count threw a golden dollar. The largeness of the sum caused the eyes of the Bohemian, which were cast down during the whole of this proceeding, to be raised to the person who bestowed it. She looked into the face of Oberfeldt, as though to read the motive of his lavishness; and it seemed that the expression that she found there was peculiar and apparent—for her eyes were on the instant again lowered, and a suffusion of blushes spread over her face and brow. As the crowd began to move from the spot, the count drew near to the side of the young Bohemian. 'You dance enchantingly,' he said to her in a low tone; 'I never beheld such exquisite expression. By whom were you taught?' 'By the woman of our tribe,' she answered. 'Had you no other instructors?' 'None.' 'Strange!' muttered the count. He was silent for a short time, but still by the Bohemian's side, with his eyes rivetted upon her. She seemed conscious of his gaze: for she kept her eyes fixed upon the ground, and the 'eloquent blood' spoke in her cheek. 'There can be no deception in this,' thought Oberfeldt; 'this is either nature or the perfection of art; and a creature so young cannot have attained such power of simulation: the soul which now burns in blushes upon that cheek was surely not meant to inform the frame of a wandering Bohemian.' 'May I ask your name?' he added aloud. 'They call me Mabel,' answered the Bohemian. 'Have you no second name?' 'Our tribe are all sprung from the same stock—we are distinguished among each other but by one name.' 'Are your parents among your companions?' asked Oberfeldt, glancing his eyes as he spoke over the rest of the party. 'My parents died while I was yet an infant,' said Mabel; and the count felt pleasure at the answer—for in the wild features of the Bohemians he traced expressions too suited to their lot, to make him feel willing that any of them should have given birth to a being so interesting as that by his side. He was again silent for a few moments, and then added—'Do you stay till the end of the fair?' 'We do.' 'We shall meet again then,' said the count; farewell!' As he turned from her, Mabel raised her large eyes upon him, and for the first time fixedly surveyed him as he walked away. She looked after him till he disappeared in the crowd; and a heavy sigh struggled from her bosom, as she followed her party to exhibit in another quarter of the fair."

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

SKETCHES OF THE BAR—NO. II.

EARL CAMDEN.

"I turn with pleasure from that barren waste, in which no salutary plant takes root, no verdure quickens, to a character fertile, as I willingly believe, in every great and good qualification."—*Junius' Letter to Lord Camden.*

In our first number we briefly considered the professional career and character of a lawyer, for eloquence and patriotism the most celebrated of the English bar. Our attention shall now be given to one whose political sentiments and legal exertions in many respects resembled his, though the spheres of action in which they shone were different. The fame of the former rests principally upon his powers as an advocate,—it is extensive and enduring: the other is best known for his ability and constitutional information in the capacity of a judge. There are no volumes of treasured eloquence to perpetuate his name, and ensure the admiration of distant posterity. Some sound and sensible speeches, much more remarkable for neatness of style, and clearness and accuracy of reasoning, than for glow of thought or power of expression;—some learned and skilful arguments on such interesting and important subjects as the legal protection of the citizen and his habitation from official violence, the rights of juries in cases of libel, the law of election, literary property, &c., some decisions to be found in volumes of chancery reports,—are all the relics from which we are left to form an opinion of the man who once filled so large a space in the public eye;—who occupied the highest stations of the law, and was, without exception, the most popular judicial character of his times. From the scantiest rill that trickles from a fountain we may form an idea of the qualities, though none of the abundance of its waters;—from the smallest fragment struck from a rock we can conceive something of its substance, but nothing of its magnitude. So in referring to the relics of Camden, few as they are, we are not precisely in the situation of the man who brought a brick as a sample of a house. They will afford us some insight into the head and heart of the man, and assist in giving a sketch of his mental complexion. The faintest emanation from the source of light is pure, complete, unmingled in its essences; perfect in its extent, a ray however trivial. Thus, with the slightest effusion of a superior mind upon a congenial theme, there is the innate evidence of its original. It can rarely be mistaken for the operation of an ordinary intelligence.

The life of such a lawyer as Camden must be a life of action. His presence is required in the courts, in parliament, in the cabinet. His voice must be heard in the debate;—his counsel is needed upon every subject of national importance;—his information is spoken, not written. The strength of his intellect, and the extent of his resources, are exhibited in his judicial decisions,—in the bills which he proposes, and the ability with which he supports them,—in the wisdom of the measures he recommends, and his exposition of the impolicy or insufficiency of those he opposes. Literature is the amusement of his intervals of leisure. And these "interstitial spaces," as Dr. Johnson calls them, are generally small, and few, and far between.—They, therefore, present but little opportunity for that species and degree of mental exertion which would bequeath a full and lasting memorial of his greatness to after ages, and inscribe his name upon a high and stable monument around which posterity might gather and imbibe a just appreciation of his worth. He must be content with the renown of his day. But he has this consideration to inspirit and comfort him—his acts will live in the annals of his country; the cultivated and judicious shall seek for them there, and enrol him with her benefactors. The remembrance of his virtues shall not fade away, nor shall his character remain unknown to the reader of history, or his example be without its influence in kindling the ambition and increasing the perseverance of the student of jurisprudence of other days.

The career of Camden is deserving of our attention for many reasons.—He was one of the chief guardians of that great legal system whose advantages we enjoy in common with his countrymen; he was one of the most liberal and patriotic of politicians—firm, consistent, and honest —he was the steadfast friend and faithful supporter of Lord Chatham, and with him the staunch and able advocate of those principles in defence of which our fathers shed their blood;—his proclaimed conviction of the justness of their cause contributed no doubt to strengthen their determination, and gave an additional vigor to their resistance. I should suppose such a man would be even now an object of some little interest and admiration to every one of us—more particularly, but by no means exclusively, to the professional.

Charles Pratt, afterwards created Earl Camden, was born in 1713. He was the son of a judge of the King's Bench, who died, leaving him an infant, and slenderly provided for. After his admission to the bar, he groped for nine years in obscurity, with scarcely business enough to afford him a livelihood. Discouraged even to despondency, he went upon the western circuit; not so much in the expectation of doing any thing there, as with the determination of making one attempt more—one last effort, the anticipated ill success of which was to justify his abandonment of the profession.

Accident has more influence in building up a man's fortune than the pride of human talent is willing to admit. We are always ready enough to believe that we are buoyed into notice by the simple force of individual ability; that we are indebted only to self-exertion for any acquisitions of distinction. And the generality of mankind, in passing their opinion upon the merits of men, are apt to judge of their capacities by their success, forgetting how much intellect has lain dormant in the shade, from constitutional diffidence, an instinctive dread of failure, a peculiar delicacy of feeling and sensitiveness to attack, as well as from the chilling pressure of poverty, until discovered and warmed into action by an accidental beam from the sun of patronage.—There are those who require the gentle and skilful hand to draw them forth into the arena of exertion, and the kind, yet bold, firm heart, upon which they can rely for support, and from which they may receive a salutary and inspiring confidence. If they have not the good fortune to be thus fostered and animated into active life and ambitious perseverance, it is generally their lot to steal off entirely from the offensive bustle and uncongenial strife of busy existence, to moulder away their lives in dull and slothful obscurity—dissatisfied with their insignificance and inaction, yet too hopeless to come forward —mortified at the humility of their condition, which they feel to be inferior to their deserts and beneath their capacities, and depressed and melancholy with a conscious inability of changing it for the better—literally tormented with ineffective desires, and vain and gloomy imagining.

On the western circuit Mr. Pratt met Mr. Henley, afterwards Lord Chancellor Northington, an early friend and college chum of his; but from Pratt's delicacy and reserve in his intercourse with him, unacquainted with the narrowness of his circumstances. Now, however, as his necessities were at the height, in the open warmth of friendship he made a full disclosure of his situation. He kept nothing back—he confessed his utter despair of ever succeeding, and expressed his resolution of giving up the profession, returning back to college, and there waiting with patience for some place in the church, which he had no doubt would offer itself in time. Henley, rude of speech, but noble in heart, answered him in a bantering manner,—"What, Charles, turn parson at last?—no," said he, with an oath, "that wont do. I have a cause here that will just suit you. I'm on the popular side. I'll have you engaged in it. So cheer up, man—get rid of a little of that d——d modesty of yours, and let's have no more of this canting." Henley went to the attorney who had employed him, and asked him whether he had engaged Pratt. "Pratt—Pratt"—said the attorney; "why, who's he?" "Not know Pratt, says Henley, "that shows how you are but a country attorney—you don't know him! why, sir, he's the very man for such cases as this; get him as quick as you can, by all means; if they should happen to secure him on the other side I'd rather not be bothered with your case." The attorney was alarmed—Pratt was sent after, found with little difficulty, and retained in the suit. Just before it came on Henley was taken sick; the sole management of the cause, therefore, fell upon Mr. Pratt. He was eloquent and successful. The reputation he obtained preceded him to London. Henley was instrumental in extending it. His practice became considerable; he was introduced by his generous friend to Lord Chatham, who was then rising into plenitude of power. Their political sentiments coincided, and after the case of Owen, the bookseller, which was tried in 1752, on which occasion Pratt displayed much zeal and talent in defence of the rights of election, Pitt was induced to consider him a man of value, took him into his confidence, and he became his private secretary.

Mr. Pratt now experienced the advantage of an efficient patron. His course was indeed a magnificent progression; a rapid advance from distinction to distinction; one elevation was but the stepping stone to another; his ascent to offices and dignities, may be compared to the downhill retreat of too many, which seems to gather an impetus on the way independent of any thing on their part. He was made Attorney General—Recorder of Bath—elected to Parliament—appointed to the Chief Justiceship of the Common Pleas. While he held this office, he was called upon to give his opinion relative to the legality of general warrants, in consequence of the arrest of the famous Mr. Wilkes. He decided against them. Wilkes' arrest had excited a great deal of popular indignation; and all but the partisans of the existing ministry, considered the issuing of a general warrant by a Secretary of state to seize persons and papers, an outrageous encroachment upon the liberty of the subject. The public exultation therefore was loud and fervent. The conduct of the Chief Justice was applauded to the skies. No judge had ever before received from a single decision, such a degree of popularity. The corporation of London presented him with the freedom of the city in a gold box; Bath, Dublin, Exeter, Norwich, followed the example; his portrait was painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and put up in Guildhall; his praise was sung with high enthusiasm at meetings of political festivity, and the patriotism and constitutionality of his decision was heard even in ballads caroled through the streets; handkerchiefs, toys, &c. with the name of Pratt upon them, were sure to meet with a ready sale.—Such was the singular manner in which approbation and gratitude were testified for a conscientious discharge of judicial duty. His charge to the jury in a private action for damages, brought by Mr. Wilkes, concludes with the following sensible and becoming observations. "I am only one of twelve whose opinions I am desirous should be taken in this matter, and I am very willing to allow myself to be the meanest of the twelve. There is also a still higher court, before which this matter might be canvassed, and whose determination is final. And here I cannot help observing the happiness of our constitution in admitting those appeals, in consequence of which material points are determined on the most mature consideration, and with the greatest solemnity. To this admirable delay of the law, (for in this case the law's delay may be styled admirable,) I believe it is chiefly owing, that we possess the best digested and most excellent body of laws which any nation on the face of the globe, whether ancient or modern, could ever boast of. If the higher jurisdictions should declare my opinion erroneous, I submit as will become me, and kiss the rod. But I must say, that I shall always consider it as a rod of iron for the chastisement of the people of Great Britain."

During the administration of the Marquis of Rockingham, Mr. Pratt received the title of Baron. When Mr. Pitt came into possession of the privy seal, he was appointed Lord High Chancellor. In 1770 his resignation was required in consequence of the freedom with which he gave his opinion in favour of Wilkes' election to Parliament in opposition to the conduct of the House of Commons. But the golden tide of prosperity was not yet exhausted. Other crowns, not very like the homely rewards of Roman merit were yet to sparkle upon his brow. Rockingham was restored to power, and our fortunate lawyer became Lord President of the Privy Council, and was created an Earl. When we consider that the talents which were deemed worthy of such stations, and so many honours, had remained for more than nine years unnoticed and unappreciated, should it not make the successful less vain, and the unsuccessful less inclined to despond.

For his services on several very important occasions, the Earl of Camden is entitled to the lasting gratitude of his country. He was the uniform, indefatigable, and finally the efficient supporter of the legal doctrine, so responsible, as experience has shewn, for the preservation of justice and the protection of the subject, that in all cases of libel, the jury are to take into consideration the law and the fact, and to pronounce a verdict of guilty or not guilty—not of publishing—they know not what—a book—a paper—which is manifest nonsense; but of publishing—a libel. Those who are at all acquainted with the history of the period, will recollect the opposition which was made to this doctrine by most of the judges and men of high official standing in the law, particularly by Lord Chief Justice Mansfield; who were for drawing the question of libel altogether within the province of the Court. Camden defended the rights of juries in the House of Peers with boldness, energy, and argumentative ability. He staked his legal reputation in the most fearless and confident manner upon the correctness of his positions. He challenged his opponents to the discussion of them, and requested a day to be appointed. A reference to the Parliamentary records will prove what little desire they had to lift the gauntlet. They hesitated and objected—quibbled and asserted—delayed and adjourned—until at length it became pretty evident, that they had no intention of joining issue; and thus the matter rested for a while. It is said he drew a libel bill similar to the one which Mr. Fox carried through with success; but circumstances prevented its presentation. His last speech in Parliament, at the advanced age of 79, was in support of the provisions of Mr. Fox's bill, in answer to the objections of Thurlow, Kenyon, and other formidable antagonists. His aim was accomplished, though not in the manner he originally desired.

Camden was from the commencement opposed to those proceedings towards the colonies, which ended in severing them from the British empire. And it was an unfortunate thing for the King of Great Britain, though not perhaps for ourselves, that the sage advice of this prudent politician was disregarded. "The brightest jewel in his diadem" might then have been preserved,—at least for some time longer. A short extract from one of his speeches, will fully display his sentiments, and the spirit with which he delivered them. "Tyranny," says he, "in one or more is the same. It is as lawful to resist the tyranny of many, as of one. This has been a doctrine known and acted upon in this country for ages. When the famous Selden was asked by what statute resistance to tyranny could be justified? his reply was—*It is to be justified by the custom of England, which is part of the law of the land.* I will affirm, my lords, not only as a statesman, politician and philosopher, but as a common lawyer, that you have no right to tax America. No man, agreeably to the principles of natural or civil liberty, can be divested of any part of his property without his consent, and whenever oppression begins, resistance becomes lawful and right."

I have read an anonymous work, published at the latter part of Lord Camden's life, and written with considerable talent, though by one evidently inimical to his politics, in which, after admitting that he had once shown himself a great man, it was asserted, and in language sufficiently positive, that, as if careless of his fame, he was then obtruding upon the world the dregs of intellect with all the pitiable inconsiderateness of a weak old age. This writer deals only in assertion. He does not think fit to give us the evidences upon which his remarks are bottomed—perhaps it would have been rather difficult. So far from perceiving their justness, I am utterly at a loss to discover any thing which may be said to afford even a specious pretext for them. To me they appear not merely illiberal, but so completely destitute of all foundation, that I shall dismiss them as the effusions of personal pique or party animosity—those copious sources of detraction. From what I have been able to learn of it, the evening of Lord Camden's life was worthy of its bright noontide. The close of his parliamentary exertions raises in me no other feelings than those of high and unmingled admiration. It was glorious to behold a man with the accumulated infirmities of four score years upon him, seeking, not shrinking from the conflict,—upholding the sound and beneficial principles of which he had been the early and devoted champion, through good report and evil report; and demonstrating that age, however it may have bent and shrivelled up his frame, had not yet assailed the seat of mind, nor closed the springs of thought, nor touched the soul with a finger of its icy and contracting hand. In perusing attentively that last speech of his, we discover no indications of the near approach of that period in life when imbecility comes on with hasty steps. There is nothing in the train of reasoning or current of reflection, from which we would be led to conclude it the operation of any other than the mind of vigorous manhood.

A year before he died, Camden tendered his resignation of the presidency of the privy council. Its acceptance was declined; and he continued to hold the office until his death, which was on the 16th of April, 1794, at the age of 81.

Lord Camden was, without doubt, a great constitutional lawyer. Upon the ordinary topics of what may be called domestic jurisprudence, or points of equity practice, there are many whose names are more frequently heard, and whose authority is more highly venerated in our courts of law; but for just and liberal views of the spirit of his country's constitution; for a correct construction and judicious application of the higher principles of governmental law; for those maxims of politics which aim at a preservation of the prerogative of the crown, without infringing upon the rights of the people,—none, I believe, are held in superior estimation by the wing politicians—the most moderate, most rational, and most respectable party in Great Britain—than the Earl of Camden. In his public conduct, Camden appears to have been stable and consistent. The rights of juries in libel cases, which he supported as a judge, he had acknowledged on those state trials in which he acted as public prosecutor; he adhered to his party in power and out of power, and he lost the chancellorship for expressing his opinion with firmness and candour in the councils of his sovereign. His integrity is admitted by his enemies. Those who would deny him every other qualification, are constrained to allow him this; and, after all, it is no inconsiderable admission. He could hardly be called a man of genius, in the proper acceptation of the term; but he certainly was a man of large capacity and powerful mind. He displayed a strong understanding and sound judgment, and a great deal of political foresight and sagacity;—he was a clear and skilful reasoner, and master of a peculiarly terse, graceful, and persuasive elocution. His professional learning and his patriotism have been already mentioned. He was not one of the Hardwickes, Holts, or Mansfields, of the common law; but he has been compared with the great Lord Somers—that judge so distinguished during the eventful reign of James II., whom Horace Walpole calls "one of those divine men, who, like a chapel in a palace, remains unprofaned, whilst all the rest is tyranny, corruption and folly." And there is a similarity in the prominent incidents of their lives, and leading traits of character. He possessed a taste for the belles-lettres, and is supposed to be the author of some pamphlets which excited a good deal of attention at the time. It is said that he was in the habit of unbending his mind with works of fancy and humour; and would amuse himself during his hours of relaxation with the society of the wits of the day, among whom Garrick was a principal favorite. These occasional recreations so far from being detrimental to the persevering pursuit of science, are advantageous to the mind of energy, who uses them rationally, and can practise moderation. Too many of us have not yet to learn from experience, that the intense and unremitted application which is often produced by a love of study and an ardent desire of eminence, fails of its end. A debilitated body, and a mind of gloomy inefficiency, conscious of its capabilities, and tortured with its irremediable inertion, are the scholar's melancholy rewards. In following Camden to the shaded pathos of private life, the retirement of home,—that touchstone of the man, where reserve is thrown off, the deceptive robes of official dignity laid by, and he stands revealed as he is,—his weakness undisguised, his virtues shedding their mild lustre, and imparting comfort and happiness to all connected with, or dependant upon him, we lose none of our respect or esteem. He is represented as one of the worthiest of men—virtuous and friendly in his deportment; amiable and affectionate in his disposition. He is one of that long, bright, and increasing line of illustrious men, who have adorned, and are now adorning the temple of legal science;—of whom the profession may well be proud: that profession which ignorance and prejudice are ever carping at,—which shallow and conceited witlings, and men of superior pretensions, but seekers of vulgar applause, are so fond of selecting as a popular subject for stale witticisms and satirical representation,—which has been assailed with so much indiscriminate censure and illiberal reflection, by those from whom better things might have been expected—but which, when honourably sustained with adequate ability, the candid and judicious will admit to be one of the most dignified and valuable of vocations. J. B. S.

Evening Post.

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The annexed address is, in our opinion, very superior to many of the "Prize Addresses," which from time to time have been foisted upon the public, under the sanction of having obtained a premium. With the poetical talents of the writer we have long been familiar, and should ere this have taken an opportunity of publicly expressing our approbation of his merits, had not his modesty prevented. If his talent be judiciously cultivated we, have no doubt that he will one day take a creditable stand among the poets of this country.—*Ed. Post.*

ADDRESS.

The bright-winged Seraph, whose enchanting smile
The cares of life can lessen or beguile,
Celestial Hope! a beauteous vision drew,
And bade us seek reality from you.
Lovely the garland these beauty did entwine
A fadeless wreath to deck our Shakspeare's shrine,
There swiftly flew the ensuing hours along,
While Wit and Pleasure follow'd in the throng;
Fame's relentless laurels flourished in our gaze,
We heard your plaudits marked your smiles of praise.
To add new lustre to the Drama's reign
And dedicate to you this classic fane,
To night we come, the champions of her cause,
To seek your favour, court your kind applause;
Enlightened guardians of the moral stage,
Whose lessons yield improvement to the age,
Accept our off'ring, make the picture true
Hope's magic pencil so enchanting drew.
With "useful mirth," to cheer life's weary hours
And give new bloom to joy's decaying flowers,
To deck with smiles, the brow which care has prun'd,
And steal the thorns of sorrow from the breast,
We hold the wand, whose touch can banish grief,
And yield instruction, while it gives relief.
At your command, we'll seek where Fancy dwells,
Display the treasures of her magic cells,
Roam sacred Poesy's enchanted grove,
Foretell that youth can ask or age approve,
The classic stories of the days of old,
The works of sages, we will here unfold;
Call Heroes from the tomb, their country's pride,
To tell how they have lived—how they have died.
Yet more, our native land can lessons give,
Which shall the stories of Old Greece outlive—
We'll summon forth the spirit of the age,
Warrior and Statesman, Patriot and Sage,
To teach their children how their fathers fought,
And prize their freedom, by the price it was bought.
Our native land! the home of useful arts,
The clime of virtue and of noble hearts,
Whose "stars gemmed banner" in its pride unfurl'd
Now sheds its lustre o'er the boundless world.
Not here, the strains of Minstrelsy are hushed
And ev'ry germ of discord rudely crushed;
We gaze around us, and delighted, feel
Rich blessings follow in the march of mind.
Cheered by your favours, 'neath this temple's dome,
The child of genius long shall find a home;
Nurtured by you, the plant shall flourish wide,
The Drama's guardian and our country's pride.
As genial sunbeams and reviving showers
Give bloom and beauty to earth's fadeless flowers,
So the bright smiles of patronage we find
Revive the drooping flowrets of the mind.
Long may such sunbeams our exertions cheer,
And warm each humble plant, that blossoms here.

Pennsylvania Horticultural Society.

At the stated meeting held on Monday, the 6th April, various interesting products were brought forward, among which the following deserves particular notice:

Mr. D'Arras exhibited—1. A *Mespilus Japonica*, with its beautiful yellow plums perfectly ripe. The plant, when in flower, was shown last autumn. 2. A shaddock grown by himself, 17 inches in circumference.

Mr. M'Arran brought CASSIA SUAVEOLENS, in flower. This plant is a native of New South Wales, and was introduced by the late eminent botanist, Fred. Pursh, in the year 1803, and was first cultivated by the late W. Hamilton, Esq. at the Woodlands.

Mr. A. Parker exhibited several beautiful dahlias in flower.

Messrs. Landreth—1. Several magnificent CAMELLIA JAPONICAS, white, rose colored and white and red. 2. Heads of a very large and improved variety of early lettuce, the result of his own experiment and skill. 3. Two bottles of white current wine, sent them by John Prince, Esq. Jamaica Plains, near Boston, for the society, in order to show that the opinion of the report of the society's meetings held in November last, viz: that *currant wine does not improve by age*, is not correct. The impression that this description of wine does not improve beyond the third or fourth year, very generally obtains. Mr. P. cultivates the white current extensively for wine, and uses no other wine. This species of currant, as mentioned in a former report, is so far preferable, that it ought to be substituted for the red, which is commonly used for making wine in the United States. The Society are duly sensible of Mr. Prince's attention, but candor requires it to be said, that his wine was thought to be slightly acid, and not equal to some specimens exhibited at the meeting of the society in November last.

The Chairman, Dr. Mease, called the attention of the society to the delicious vegetable Sea Kale, and urged the cultivation of it to the practical gardeners present. Although a standing dish, in season, at all tables in England, it is not known as an esculent in Pennsylvania. It has, however, been partially cultivated in Massachusetts and Connecticut, and is highly deserving universal culture. By many, it is preferred to asparagus. The late Mr. Curtis, of London, well known as an excellent botanist and gardener, wrote a pamphlet on the Sea Kale, which may be had at Mrs. M'Mahon's seed store, South Second street.—Directions for its culture are also given in M'Mahon's Gardener, in the Philadelphia edition of Brewster's Edinburgh Encyclopedia, article Horticulture, and in the 6th volume of Memoirs by the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture. This last paper is by the Rev. Dr. Miller, of Princeton, New Jersey.—No more difficulty attends the cultivation of this plant than asparagus, and it lasts many more years than this last named plant. Messrs. Landreth and Mrs. M'Mahon cultivative Sea Kale for the seed.

The following resolution was adopted:

That the premium of ten dollars, or a gold medal of that value, be awarded to the person who shall bring to the Philadelphia Market in the year 1831, the greatest quantity (not less than 12 bunches of one pound each) and best quality of SEA KALE, properly bleached. The secretary of the Society to be informed when the first parcel is offered for sale. Application for the premium to be made not less than the first Monday in July, 1831.

A committee was appointed to make arrangements for the first exhibition of horticultural products.

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

There were 79 deaths in Philadelphia during the past week—37 adults and 42 children, 19 of which were under one year of age—18 were from consumption, 7 from the Alms House, and 22 people of colour.

On Wednesday evening last the Councils elected BENJAMIN W. RICHARDS, Esq. Mayor of the city of Philadelphia, in the room of *George M. Dallas*, Esq. resigned.

The new buildings for the United States' Mint will be erected at the north west corner of Chesnut and Juniper streets, on a lot lately purchased for that purpose.

It is stated that the venerable Dr. Holyoke, according to a computation made by himself just before his decease, had walked in the course of his practice, a distance which would reach three times round the world.

The Hon. Ezekiel Webster, of N. H. brother of the Hon. Daniel Webster, of Boston, fell dead in the Court House at Concord, on Friday last, while addressing a Jury of the court of Common Pleas, "with even more than his usual force and eloquence."—This is a melancholy event indeed. He was aged 49.

Several robberies have recently been committed in the neighbourhood of Harrisburg; one of the robbers has been apprehended. The rogues are old convicts from the jail in this city.

It would seem the report of Bolivar's having been assassinated was totally unfounded. He was at Passayan in the latter part of January, and expected to go from thence to Bogota.

A letter from St. Croix dated 24th March, says:—"This Island is now suffering under the most protracted and obstinate spell of drought that has been experienced for many years.—Vegetation is almost suspended, and without early relief the planters will be unable to look forward to a crop next year sufficient to meet their current expenses."

A letter dated Washington, April 12, says—"Commodore Hull is now in this city, and it is said will take command of the Navy yard here. Commodore Rogers and Patterson of the Board of Navy Commissioners are about to proceed to Pensacola, on business relating to the Navy yard at that place."

It is stated that Mr. Richard Rush has made arrangements to go to England as agent for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, to obtain funds for the prosecution of their work. Great confidence is entertained of the success of his mission.

One of the English journals notices a correspondent as follows: "I G has omitted his first initial P!"—*pig.*

The Louisiana Advertiser, says—"A foredoomed fatality seems to attend all the operations of the Post Office department in this part of the Union." In almost all cases, where the mail has been put on board the steam boat, she has either burnt, burst her boiler, run aground, or met with some other accident to stop her career.

The Theatre at Montreal has been sold at auction by the sheriff, for £1015, and an agreement to pay debts to the amount of £800.

The Canadian Giant, who weighs 619 lbs. and is six feet four and a half inches in height, is now exhibiting at Tammany Hall, in the city of New-York.

A caravan, containing £90,000 worth of plate, the property of the Duke of Northumberland, had passed through Staffordshire, on its route to Ireland. It was escorted by a small body of soldiers.

The Grand Jury at New York, on Tuesday dismissed the case relative to the abduction of Rowland Stephenson, having been engaged in its consideration since Friday, and examined a great number of witnesses.

Twenty-four Butcher's Stands in Clinton Market, New-York, between Canal and Spring streets, were sold at auction at the City Hall, on Tuesday, for $34,290, subject to an annual rent of $1720. The lowest amount of premium, was $700; the highest $8000. Average $1428.

The Religious paper of the Methodist Episcopal Society, in New York, is extensively patronised; 200 hands are employed in this office; 25,000 papers are issued weekly, besides 11,000 magazines, for adults, 800 juvenile magazines, and other printing.

A Spanish cruizer arrived at Havana on the 1st inst. having in co. a piratical schooner which she has chased ashore and taken. Most of the pirates escaped to the woods—the remainder were found dead on board, and it was supposed had been murdered by their associates.

The Lonsville Advertiser mentions the discovery of a fountain of *Petrolium*, or volatile oil, in Cumberland county, Ky. It was found, in boring through rock for salt water, at the depth of 180 feet, and discharged 75 gallons per minute, the quantity not having diminished in four or five days. The oil ignites easily and burns brightly.

In a case lately tried in Dublin, a gentleman, called as a witness, was asked whether his brother, the plaintiff, lived happily with his wife.—He replied that they seemed to live "as happily as any couple of *married* people could."

The name of the *New-Goshenhopper* post-office, in Montgomery county, has been changed, by the Post Master General to *New-Hanover*.

On Thursday, the city of Richmond was visited by a very heavy thunder-storm, which lasted from candle-light till about eleven. A shower of hail also fell in the course of the night.

A second specimen of the *Pleriosaurus Dolichoderius*, an animal like a lizard, has been found at Lyme, England. It is eleven feet long, and almost perfect. The first ever found is in the possession of the Duke of Buckingham.

The house of Mr. Cyrus Hall, of Sardinia, Erie county, N. Y. with its contents, was consumed by fire on the night of the 12th ult. Four of his children were consumed with the building. The parents and an infant were visiting at the house of a neighbor, and had left their house in the care of the children.

The snow was fast disappearing last week, at Montreal, and the ice in the river was becoming insecure. The people were anticipating the pleasure of soon looking abroad once more upon the bosom of the living waters.

The ship Nile, at New-York, from Havre, on the 24th and 26th ult. in lat. 42 50 to 43, long. 49 to 51, was surrounded with mountains of ice, the largest of which was about 5 miles long, and 600 feet high. The thermometer fell to 28 in the water, and 29 to 30 in the air.

In the last four years, the steam boat Constellation carried 102,453 passengers, between New York and Albany, in 716 trips.

The passengers of the ship Niagara, arrived at New York, from Charleston, saw the reflection of the light of the fire in Lauren street, on the morning of the 9th instant, at the distance of 125 miles.

The steam boat Natchez, from New-Orleans, on her passage up the Mississippi, ran against a snag on the 19th ult. and it is supposed will be totally lost.

The Delaware, near Easton, was last week 18 feet above low water mark.

Mrs. Sloman, Messrs. Cooper, Booth, and Caldwell, are all playing at New-Orleans. Little Miss Jane is at Natchez. They call her the "Clara Fisher of the South." Mr. E. Forrest arrived in New-Orleans on the 16th ult.

Mr. Robert Owen left New-Orleans on the 15th March for Cincinnati.

The Devonshire Anti-Catholics recently presented a petition to Parliament. It was signed by 25,800 persons. Each petition was 90 yards in length, and 30 inches in breadth, and weighed 22 pounds.

An elderly female, named Brenl, who resided in London, having fancied that her death would take place in a short time, waited upon an undertaker, and ordered a coffin, cap, shroud, &c. which were accordingly sent to her residence 7th Feb. and placed at the foot of her bed. On the morning of the 12th she was found in her bed dead and cold.

There is now living in the parish of Penboyr, Carmarthen county, a female aged 108 years, in perfect possession of all her faculties, corporeal and mental; she frequently travels 8 or 10 miles a day. Although she is well found in shoes and stockings, she generally goes barefooted, whilst the hose and sandals are snugly lodged under arm.

The Broadway Circus, New York, has been fitted up for an establishment similar to Tattersall's in London, with apartments for the deposit of horses, carriages, &c. for public or private sale, a livery stable, veterinary hospital, subscription room, riding school, &c. The proprietors are Messrs. George Blyth and John W. Watson.

In the New-York House of Representatives, a bill from the Senate, to continue, for one year, the employment of special counsel, in regard to Morgan's abduction, has been ordered to a third reading.

A gentleman, taking an apartment, told the landlady, "I assure you, madam, I never left a lodging but my landlady shed tears." She answered, "I hope it was not, Sir, that you left without paying."

EXTRACT.—"About 12 miles from Hull, (Eng.) is Cave Castle, a noble Mansion House, standing in an extensive park. It contains a fine collection of pictures, amongst which is a portrait of the celebrated Gen. GEORGE WASHINGTON, whose Great-Grand Father possessed this Estate, whence he emigrated in 1657."

Mr. Cowell, in announcing his benefit in Boston, has the following addition by way of attraction:—"In the absence of *greater stars*, Mr. Cowell has the gratification to acknowledge the kindness of Master Samuel Cowell, only nine years of age, who has in the handsomest manner *volunteered his powerful aid*, and will make his first appearance on any stage, in the character of *Crack* in *imitation* of his *inimitable* father.

According to the Richmond Enquirer, it is said that the Secretary at War has returned General Scott's propositions, with the offer of a furlough for six months.

At the last session of the Superior Court at Raleigh, N. C. a fellow was convicted, and fined 25 dollars, for breaking open a grave to steal the teeth of the corpse.

A royal sarcasm.—A London paper says that Mr. Peel, when he consented to advocate Catholic Emancipation, murmured about the difficulties of his part. "Oh," said the King, "your part is not near so difficult as mine. You can resign, but I can't."

The Newburyport Herald says.—The mutability of fortune is strikingly exemplified in the fact, that a citizen lately died in the metropolis, whose estate was prized at $200,000, who, fifty years ago, carried a mortar hod at the building of the brick house at the corner of Union and Green streets.

J. M'Pherson Berrien, the Attorney General of the United States, has accepted an invitation from the Chiosophic Society, to deliver an oration before the literary societies of the College of New-Jersey, (Princeton,) on the day previous to the next annual commencement.

A remarkable instance of escape from the great earthquake at Lisbon is related by a recent writer:—"A lady was at that time in one of the churches, while attempting to escape, two falling columns coming in contact by their tops caught her hair, and detained her safe beneath the pointed arch thus formed till she was next day extricated. Every other person inside of the church perished."

We have in possession, says the Yorkville Pioneer of the 24th ult. a rich specimen of Gold found on the surface of the ground near Chester Court House, which we have no hesitation in saying, is equal to the best specimens procured at the mines in Mecklenburgh county, North Carolina.

A subscriber to the Boston Courier, who has missed his paper regularly every morning for the last six weeks, detected the rascal who stole it, on Monday, and carried him before the Police Court, by which he was sent to jail for twenty days.

It appears from the Quebec Gazette that there was a great scarcity of seed wheat in the Province; which was also evident from the numerous petitions to the Legislature, at its last Session, for aid in procuring it. The price at the end of March, was two dollars, and the quality inferior.

Fifty six arks, laden with produce, passed Sunbury, on Thursday morning, before 10 o'clock.

Both houses of our State Legislature have concurred in a resolution to adjourn on the 24th instant.

Six arks of bituminous coal from Clearfield county, on the west branch of the Susquehanna, were lately brought to Harrisburg. The bed is said to be five feet thick, and to cover hundreds, if not thousands of acres.

We fear, says the *Citizen*, of Bel-Air, Harford County, Maryland, that the crops of wheat will be considerably diminished by the great and long continued severity of the winter. Some intelligent farmers inform us that a large proportion of the young plants are thrown out of the earth, or otherwise destroyed.

The York (Upper Canada,) Gazette, of week before last, contains six columns of Sheriff's sales, and an advertisement of the Coroner to sell out the Sheriff. We should judge from this, that there was great pecuniary distress in that province.

On the banks of Lake Huron, there is a Button Wood tree, hollow in the trunk but in good condition, in which hollow it is said, eight men have stood erect, and it is believed that twenty men could stand in it with ease.

It is said in a private letter from Buenos Ayres, that Admiral Brown, the acting Governor, has discharged 61 officers; and when they called upon him for their pay, he ordered the corporal of the guard to show them out of the fort.

The number of deaths in the city of Washington during the month of March, was 27—Adults 11, Children 16.

The official estimate of the number of Indians within the United States is 313,130—[Had an estimate been made a century ago how different would have been the result.]

It was the custom with some of the Emperors at Constantinople, at their coronation, while seated on the throne receiving the homage of their subjects, for a mason to come with samples of choice marble, desiring to know of which material the new Sovereign's tomb should be made.

The barn of Mr. Snyder, of Robeson township, near Reading, was struck by lightning on Thursday last, and was, with its contents of hay, farming utensils, and six or seven cows, entirely destroyed.

Nielson's Quebec Gazette of the 30th ult. states, that the price offered for wheat in that province is already $2, and that the article is extremely scarce. Numerous petitions were presented to the legislature, at its late session, for aid in procuring the article. The Gazette recommends that good spring wheat, certified to be such, from the U. S. be admitted *duty free*.

The Savannah Georgian of the 3d inst. states, that W. W. Oates, the individual charged with having aided in carrying off Stevenson, arrived there in the Queen Mab from Philadelphia, and surrendered himself to a magistrate. Having failed to enter into recognizances, he was committed to jail.

The canals are in full operation, and boats now arrive at, and leave the wharves on the Schuylkill, with appropriate cargoes.

Some idea of the backwardness of the season may be formed from the fact that, on the 15th of April, in the season before the last, the forest trees were in leaf. In the same season, the peach and cherry blossoms appeared as early as the 3d of April, and some of the earlier shade trees were in full leaf before the 10th. Our forests are yet as brown as in December.

The Wilmington Advertiser gives a very pleasing account of the examination of an Infant School of Coloured children, in that Borough.

The Pittsburgh Mercury says, we learn that the President has ordered a set of glass for his table, from Messrs. Bakewell, Page & Bakewell, of this city.

Capt. Samuel Candler, of New York, has recovered $12,500 in a suit for a libel charging him with perjury, from Richard Pettit.

A teacher is wanted for the Frederick (Md.) academy, to superintend the Latin and Greek department, and another for the mathematical and English department. Address David F. Schaeffer.

The Pensacola Gazette expresses a belief that during the presidency of Mr. Jackson, Florida will be admitted into the Union as a state.

Cincinnati, Ohio, April 2.—Among the passengers in the Bolivar yesterday, from Wheeling, were the Hon. Thomas P. Moore, recently appointed Minister of Columbia, and the Hon. Judge M'Lean, late Post Master General of the United States.

In addition to pugilism, cockfighting, &c. it is proposed to introduce, among the amusements of the sporting world, in England, fighting game, like those kept in India and Persia.

At the Superior Court of North Carolina, held at Bladen, a negro boy was acquitted, on the 2nd inst. of a capital charge, under which he had been imprisoned two years and ten months. He had been twice before convicted on the same charge. In the first instance judgment was arrested; in the second a new trial granted.

In a statistical work published at Berlin last year, the author, Mr. Von Zedlitz, says that the whole number of buildings in Prussia is 3,267,000. The number of schools, in 1825, was 21,623.

Dr. Spurzheim has published an account of the examination of the skull of Burke's accomplice Hare. The organ of Acquisitiveness is very large. Next to this Destructiveness, Combativeness, Secretiveness, and Self-esteem, are remarkable.

The anniversary of the birth of Washington was celebrated by the Americans at Paris, on the 23d of February. Mr. Barret, the Consul took the chair, and Mr. S. I. Fisher, of Philadelphia, was Vice-President. Mr. Brown and Gen. Lafayette were present.

The New York police magistrates have received information that there is now in that city a large gang of desperate and skilful pickpockets; many of them recently discharged from prison.

The deaths in Baltimore during the past week were—males 19—females 18—total 37—12 of these were persons of colour.

Deaths in New-York last week, according to the report of the city Inspector—22 men, 2[illegible] women, 31 boys, and 21 girls—total 94—18 died of consumption.

On the 10th inst. two men, in attempting to go in a skiff to a raft which had been wrecked at the head of the Trenton falls, were upset in the river—they kept hold of the boat which was carried by the force of the current down the river to the bridge, were the boat striking one of the pillars, one of them, named Jos. Leslie, lost his hold, and was drowned.

The Small Pox is very prevalent at Havana and Matanzas, and many had fallen victims to its malignity.

Letters received from Augusta state, that the amount of insurance in the South Carolina Insurance Company, on the property recently destroyed in that place, is between 7 and 10,000 dollars. In the Hartford, (Con.) Insurance Company $45,000, and in the Augusta and Georgia Insurance Companies about $40,000.

We learn from the Augusta Chronicle, that a place of shelter has been offered by a benevolent citizen to those who have been rendered houseless by the fire.

On the 25th Feb. four Pirates, part of the crew of the Las Damas Argentinas, were executed at St. Thomas; also, five other Pirates for plundering American vessels on the Coast of Spain.

The business prospects of Pittsburg, this spring, are stated to be unusually cheering. The number of travellers, and men of business, arriving, is said to be uncommonly great. The Registers kept at two of the Hotels, show an aggregate of more than 600 arrivals at those two houses during the last 17 days.

Edible Mushrooms.—The "Quarterly Journal of Science," contains a very simple test of their wholesomeness. It states that, "whenever a fungus is pleasant in flavor and odour, it may be considered wholesome; if, on the contrary, it have an offensive smell, a bitter, astringent, or atypic taste, it should not be considered as fit for food.

FOREIGN ARTICLES,

From English Papers received at this Office.

There was no abatement of the Anti-Catholic excitement. In the House of Lords, on the 2d, the Duke of Newcastle gave notice that he should move a call of the house, on the day that might be fixed for bringing into that house the bill for the removal of Catholic disabilities, which he said he should designate as "a bill for oppressing and injuring the King, and for introducing Popery and arbitrary power." The debate was very warm, the Dukes of Wellington and Sussex, and the Bishop of Bath and Wells, took an active part. The Archbishop of York, on the presentation of a petition, said his opinions with respect to the Catholic question had undergone no change. He knew nothing about the bill to be introduced; but if it made adequate securities for the established church, he would support it. He should, however, feel it his duty to oppose the bill if that were not the case. The Duke of Gloucester said, it was unfortunately necessary to adopt some measure for the entire emancipation of the Catholics, for no half measure would do. He was convinced that the Ministers would not propose any measure inconsistent with the security of the church establishment.

Petitions were pouring into both houses of Parliament, for and against concession to the Catholics, but the latter greatly outnumber the former. The number of members qualified to vote at the setting of the Catholic Association, was, at the time of its dissolution, over 15,000.

In the debate in the House of Commons on the 2d ult. Mr. Baring made an inquiry as to the amount of expenditure which would probably be incurred for public works and fortifications in Canada, and how far their construction had advanced. The estimates were £67,806 for Canada, and £4,581 for Nova Scotia, which he considered small, when compared with the probable ultimate expences.—Sir H. Harding replied, that these items were for the continuation of the works commenced last year. The gross sum which Parliament was called upon to vote, on account of these works, amounted to £30,000, for Canada; but of course that expenditure did not take place this year.

Mr. A. Baring thought the Rideau Canal not a useless waste, but an extravagant application of the public money. It was an improvement certainly, but one which, though we might make it, there was little doubt would fall into the hands of others.

A cruel murder was committed at Portsmouth on the night of Sunday the 1st ult. A Mr. Langtree, aged eighty years, who was a cripple, and his house-keeper, a woman between 50 and 60 years of age, on the following morning were found in the house they occupied with their throats cut, and their bodies mangled. Some plate which was scattered about led to the inference that the ruffians had been alarmed and fled, while searching for plunder. Mr. Langtree was a man of eccentric and miserly habits, and lived in seclusion. The front window-shutters of his house were never suffered to be opened.

Mrs. Hare was, on Monday, rescued from the hands of an infuriate populace by the Calton police, and for protection is confined in one of the cells. She had left Edinburgh Gaol a fortnight ago, with her infant child, and has since been wandering the country *incog.* She states that she has lodged in this neighborhood four nights, with her infant and "her bit dude," without those with whom she lodged knowing who she was, and she was in hopes of quitting this vicinity without detection. For this purpose she remained in her lodgings all day, but occasionally, early in the morning, or at twilight, she ventured the length of the Broomielaw, in hopes of finding a vessel ready to sail to Ireland, but she has hitherto been disappointed. She went out this morning on the same object, and when returning, a woman, who she says was drunk, recognized her in Clyde street, and repeatedly shouted "Hare's wife, Burke her," and threw a large stone at her. A crowd soon gathered, who heaped every indignity upon her; and with her infant child, she was pursued into Calton, where she was receiving very rough treatment, when she was rescued by the police. She says she wrought 16 years ago in Tureen-street power-loom factory till she was married to her first husband, a decent man, "who feared God and the ways of godliness," and she was the happiest woman with him till he died. She had eight children to him. About three years ago, she unfortunately fell in with Hare, and then commenced her misery. She married him and has since had three children, one of whom is dead, and another is left behind in Edinburgh. Hare's habits were devoted to the "devil and laziness," and she never had comfort with him. She admitted it was needless to deny she knew "something" of the murders, and had a suspicion of what was going on, but not to the full extent, as she was a good while badly. She often upbraided Hare, her husband, for his atrocities; and said, that though he might conceal his deeds from the eyes of man, God would discover them, for the shedder of innocent blood never escaped. At this reproach he called her by the most horrid names, and beat and kicked her shockingly; she had indeed a miserable time of it.

Hare was often drunk; their house was a complete "hell of iniquity;" and she was often on the point of exposing his hidden conduct, but was afraid to do so. She left his house three times on account of his brutal usage. She says she would much rather be killed outright than suffer what she had done, as an outcast from society, during the last fortnight. She did not require to beg, having had a little money, but she had now scarcely as much as to pay her passage to Ireland. She was quite ignorant of what had become of her husband since she left Edinburgh; she asked if he had been subsequently tried; and it was news to her to be told he was liberated, and by the last accounts, had to be rescued from a mob in Dumfries. She expressed the utmost indifference respecting his fate, and said she was determined never more to associate with him, or to have any thing to do with him. People might blame her, but she declared to God, if they had been placed in her situation, they would not be so harsh in their judgment. It was truly melancholy to see her stretched on the guard-bed of the cell, in tears, with her infant, 11 months old, clasped to her breast, and as the "mother of 11 children," imploring the protection of the police, and that they would not make "a show of her." She occasionally burst into tears while deploring her unhappy situation, which she ascribed to Hare's utter profligacy, and said all she wished was to get across the Channel, and end her days in some remote spot in her own country, in retirement and penitence. The authorities, before releasing her, will probably make arrangements for procuring her a passage to Ireland. She is a middle-aged stout-made woman, about the ordinary size, with a broad countenance, and has the Irish accent, but speaks in a lowered tone, from the distressed state of her mind. An immense crowd surrounded the Calton Police-office this afternoon, in expectation of seeing the unhappy woman depart.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

The Courier du Bas-Rhin contains the following mysterious story:—"A most singular occurrence took place about a fortnight ago at Sarreguemines. A rich and pious lady, being at church, joined in the service with remarkable fervor. Upon rising from her knees, she found behind her a letter which announced that St. Peter would sup with her that evening, and bring her news from her husband, who had died a short time before. A sumptuous repast was prepared, and in the evening a knock was heard at the door. A robust man, having a long beard, and a large iron key hanging by his side, entered, and saluted her with a benignant air. The apostle related to her many glorious things respecting the other world, and dwelt particularly on the felicity enjoyed by her late husband. At length they sat down to table, and the servant girl was ordered to carry the dishes to the door and leave them there, from whence the lady fetched them and placed them on the table.—The servant, on her side, had an apostle in the person of a stout gend'arme, who came to pay her an evening visit. Surprised at seeing so much hustle in the kitchen, he inquired the cause. "We have a stranger come to supper," said the servant, "who has a very singular appearance. He has a long beard, but I only caught a glimpse of him, for my mistress forbids me to enter the room." The gend'arme followed the servant to the door, which he pushed open and went in. "Who are you, Sir," said he, abruptly, "and where is your passport?"—"The Saints," replied the stranger, "have no need of passports; I am St. Peter, and here is my key." The gend'arme withdrew, but went out and communicated the adventure to his brigadier. The latter took several men with him, and went and hid himself in the lady's house. Shortly after, there was another knock at the door. It was opened, and four other Apostles entered. The gend'armes immediately seized them, as well as St. Peter, and, upon searching them, found they had concealed under their clothes, daggers, knives, pistols, keys, and whistles. All the Saints were handcuffed and taken to Metz, where they were committed to prison to take their trial.

A man, who made counters, was arrested at Lille, says the Journal du Nord, for casting pieces of money, with the image of the son of Bonaparte. "Ah sire," said he to the officers, "is the crown of France so weakly supported, that it considers itself in danger, because I thought to gain a little money by the image of the former king of Rome!"

Singular Will.—The will of Sir Gilbert East has been proved under £300,000. The deceased has left legacies for his dogs at the rate of 7s. per week. They are to be fed with milk, barley, oatmeal, sea biscuit, and tripes. Also further allowance for kennel furniture, as well as medicine, and a man to look after them. No dog to be killed under pretence of old age, or from a false notion of charity. His horses and mares to have a run for life in his meadows, at Friezil, Berks, to be provided a warm shed in winter, with plenty of bean, chaff, and hay; 9s. a week to be allowed for each, besides payment for a trusty and honest person to attend them. A parrot he gives to Martha Hack, and for the care of the bird £15 quarterly during the bird's life, and £20 a year as long as she survives it.

YORK MINSTER.

Martin, the maniac, who set fire to York Minster, is said to be a brother of the celebrated Painter and Engraver of *Belshazzar's Feast*, and other celebrated productions. The Leeds Intelligencer states that to restore the Minster to its recent state, £150,000 will be required. The organ alone cannot be replaced for less than eight or ten thousand pounds. The roof was also very expensively constructed,—being of old heart of oak, covered with lead which averaged 8lb. the square foot. During the fire, the metal, in a molten state, ran down the spouts like water.

The Lord Bishop of Kilmore has brought an action against Lord Plunket, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, for the value of a pair of horses sold him by the Judge, and which the Prelate alleges are unsound.

Since the appointment of the Duke of Northumberland to the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland, the cockney writers, in the plenitude of their ignorance, have been hatching up statements relative to the income of some of our richest noblemen. We believe the following scale will be found by no means very wide of the incomes of a few:—Marquis of Stafford, 350,000*l.*; Earl Grosvenor, 270,000*l.*; Duke of Northumberland 220,000*l.*; Duke of Buccleugh, 200,000*l.*; Earl of Derby, 120,000*l.*; Earl of Bridgewater (late), 100,000*l.* per annum. There are at least one hundred other noblemen and gentlemen whose incomes vary from 30,000*l.* to 80,000*l.* per annum.—*Berkshire Chronicle.*

We are informed by an eminent professional gentleman, that Mad. Pasta has made a larger fortune than was ever made in England, by a professional singer, within an equal period.—Last year Mad. Pasta, attended to her professional duties assiduously throughout the whole year, and not, as in ordinary cases, confining her exertions to the season. We are creditably informed that her nett receipt within the year were 17000*l.* sterling.—*Observer.*

The Signoria (Mde. Malibran) has reached the highest point in the favour of the Parisians. Her recent performances are represented as equally admirable for their dramatic and vocal excellence.—She played in her best manner, on the 24th February, for the benefit of Gardel, the celebrated *maitre de ballets*, who made his debut at Paris in the year 1774.

The Saturday Post.

PHILADELPHIA:

SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1829.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A Farewell to Fancy.—Lycidas, is highly poetical. We shall always be glad to hear from the writer.

We are sorry we cannot oblige *Lavinia.*

It is questionable, we think, whether Mr. S. G—— would be pleased with the publication of the complimentary verses addressed to him.

Woman's Love.—W. R. L., is too trite.

The Friends of our Home.—Is better than most of the parodies we have seen on the same subject.

The great length of *The Horse Shoe Leap* has prevented us from perusing it. As soon as we can find a little leisure we shall attend to it.

Philo's verses want smoothness and polish.

Benedict is a merry fellow, and we would like to assist him, but really his demands are quite unreasonable—$25,000 is not to be found, so easily, in these times as some folks think.

WATER POWER.

The Franklin Institute have it in contemplation to make a series of experiments on the effect of water on wheels of different kinds, and to this end a committee has been appointed with power to solicit funds, &c.

The committee, in a brief address, request correspondents to furnish the Editor of the Journal of the Franklin Institute with such information as their ingenuity and practice may suggest, and which may aid them in deciding on the best manner of conducting the experiments.

Persons are more particularly desired to furnish the results of their experiments on the best mode of applying water to a wheel, form of buckets, manner of ascertaining its effects, with proper diagrams.

The committee state that the funds required to conduct the contemplated experiments will be about $2000. This sum is to be raised by subscription, and those who are interested are invited to contribute.

The great importance of these experiments will be acknowledged by every one conversant with the subject. Hitherto we have been unable to settle the principles upon which water, as a moving power, and the relative effect produced by it upon wheels of different construction, must be calculated for the want of proper experiments, and the expense in which these experiments must be involved would continue to prevent individuals from undertaking them.—Great praise is due to the Managers of the Institute for their attention to the subject, and we trust that all who possess information will readily contribute it.

Communications may be sent by mail to the editor of the Journal, Dr. Thomas P. Jones; donations to the Actuary of the Institute, or either of the committee.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

The yearly meeting of the Society of Friends commenced, on Monday last, in this city. The number attending from various parts of the country is so great, that the meetings of both male and female friends are very crowded. The former hold their meetings in Green street, and the latter in the new meeting house in Cherry street. We understand the greatest unanimity has prevailed, and the following proposition evinces a liberal and christian-like spirit, which cannot be too much commended. A minute was made recommending to all the monthly meetings an equal distribution of property with the party calling themselves Orthodox, and should this offer be met in the same spirit in which it was proposed, there is much reason to hope that the unhappy divisions which now distract the Society will be speedily and amicably adjusted.—That this offer is not the result of any fear, as to the consequences which might grow out of legal investigation, but rather springs from a desire to accommodate, and settle peaceably, will be seen from the following important decision, which has recently been made in a case similar in its leading features to that of the Friends.

"In the matter of the First Baptist Church of Philadelphia, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania have been occupied for several days in hearing testimony and the arguments of the learned counsel. No change was effected, in the minds of the judges who heard the former arguments; and on Saturday last, Judge Smith delivered an opinion concurring with the former opinion of Chief Justice Gibson and Judge Huston. Judge Todd delivered a second opinion, with which Judge Rogers was understood to concur, different from that of the Court.

By the majority of the Court, the right of the minority of the congregation to have a charter, under the name of the First Baptist Church, was established; and at the same time, an equal right on the part of the majority to obtain a charter under the same name, was admitted, and a charter for them was accordingly submitted for the certificate of the judges. This decision was made expressly on the ground that the grant of a charter in the name of the First Baptist Church, could in no respect affect the rights of property.

After the opinions were delivered, the Chief Justice made some very just and forcible remarks to the parties, earnestly recommending to them an amicable adjustment of their differences in regard to property. It was evident to him, as was usually the case in these religious disputes, that it was a contest for property, carried on in an angry and bitter spirit, unbecoming the christian character. The decision now made would confer no rights to property. These stand as they did before. What is the rule of justice, which should govern these parties, is plain and palpable to every person of any common sense. It is, that the majority should continue to hold the property; but it is their duty to make compensation to the minority, in proportion to the respective numbers of the parties. This minority have not been deprived of their civil rights, by an expulsion from the church, by a majority exercising an arbitrary power for party purposes. If the majority do not do justice on this plain principle of natural equity, the minority may pursue their legal remedy, in which the charter will only be a means of facility; when it will probably turn out, that they will be entitled to their proportionate interest in the church property. An adjustment on this principle, should be made without further litigation.—The frequency of these religious disputes are calculated not only to lay waste the standing of the parties, but to cut to the very core, the cause of the common Master, whom all profess with so much zeal to serve. Beholders of these scenes of strife between high professors of religion, would be naturally led to consider them as the effects of that religion, and even to call it into question. Since he had been on that bench, it had been his painful duty to witness in that room the embittered contests of Catholics, Protestants, Lutherans and Calvinists, carried on with a fierceness fit only to characterize the arena of gladiators. This is not the spirit of true religion; and the only true christian conduct is that which was recommended by the Rev. Mr. Wayland to these parties, to settle their differences amicably; not to contend about a name; and to make equitable adjustment of the property in proportion to numbers. This the parties should endeavour to effect. There is property and room enough for both. Settle your differences amicably, and part as brothers, saying—"If thou wilt take the left hand, then I will go to the right; or, if thou depart to the right hand, then I will go to the left."

"ORTHODOXY UNMASKED."

We have just had time to glance over a pamphlet, with the annexed title, prepared by George W. Banks, one of the Counsel retained by the party called *Orthodox*, in the late trial between *Friends*, at St. Clairsville, Ohio. The writer is full of indignation against the Orthodox people, from whom he alleges he has sustained gross ill-treatment, and he makes some statements which, if true, are certainly far from being creditable to those concerned.

The pamphlet may be had of M. T. C. Gould, No. 6 North Eighth street, and Abraham Small, No. 165 Chesnut street, and at other book stores in this city.

THE DRAMA.

The Walnut Street house closed for the season on Tuesday night.

At Chesnut street a play, written by Richard Penn Smith, Esq. of this city, has been produced with great success. It is called "The Disowned" and possesses all the requisites of a good acting play—a plot well conceived and properly managed—characters happily drawn and well-sustained, incidents which are interesting and impressive, and a dialogue that is remarkable for its strength and clearness.

Messrs. J. Wallack and Hamblin are playing together at this establishment, and the French *corps de ballet* are also exhibiting their feats of gestic skill.

Mr. Warren's benefit is fixed for Monday next.

The Arch street theatre was opened on Wednesday evening under the management of Mr. A. J. Phillips. This house, as we stated some time since has undergone, during the recess several important alterations, calculated to improve the facilities of seeing and hearing, and the decorations are both splendid and imposing.

The company is numerous and efficient.—Messrs. Wood, Mercer, S. Chapman, Greene, and Roberts, and Mesdames Wood, Stickney, and Greene, are too well known to require particular comment. Messrs. Forbes and Webstein are both promising and will soon become favourites! Mr. Phillips, the manager is excellent in old men.

The orchestra, composed of excellent musicians, is under the direction of Mr. Hansen, well known in this city as a gentleman of distinguished musical attainments.

The play selected for the opening was *The Soldier's Daughter*, in which Miss Kelly took the *Widow Cheerly*. Prior to the performance an appropriate and highly poetical address written for the occasion by J. R. Phillips, Esq. was effectively delivered by Mr. S. Chapman.

Miss Kelly appears again this evening.

From the Augusta (Geo.) Chronicle, of April 4.

Terrible and Awful Conflagration.

Yesterday evening, between the hours of two and three o'clock, our citizens were aroused by the alarming cry of fire. It was soon discovered to have originated in a house occupied by a Mr. Galloway, on Ellis street, about midway below its intersection by Washington street. It almost simultaneously communicated to Broad and Green sts. on the north and south, and extended to Broad street as high up as the fire-proof store of Mr. Bignon, and down Ellis street as far as Mr. Hollinshead's situated on the corner of Houston street; destroying in its course the new Theatre. It extended up Green street above Mr. Warren's dwelling-house, and below, as far as Dr. Anthony's; thence taking the direction of Centre street, it communicated to our beautiful market, which it destroyed, as well as both sides of Centre street, until it reached the bridge; and also all those buildings down Bay street to the corner where the old Theatre formerly stood. On the north side of Broad street it extended as high up as the brick building occupied by Mr. Grannis, a little below the Bridge Bank; it then rushed below with appalling fury, destroying in its course every building, with the exception of those on the first, and a part of those on the second square below market square, until it reached the suburbs of the city, in the immediate neighbourhood of Mr. Course's plantation.

When the fire reached the market no human exertions could arrest it. The wind was South-east; and lashed into fury by the flames, they rushed and roared through the ignited atmosphere like the troubled ocean. All was confusion and dismay. The spectators of the awful scene were only aroused from the pathetic consternation into which they were thrown, by the occasional and startling explosions of buildings which were blown up by some of the fire companies, with the hope of arresting the devouring element.

Never has Augusta been visited with so dreadful a calamity. The number of houses destroyed are estimated at from 300 to 350; and the loss of property cannot fall short of half a million of dollars; not one third of which, it is supposed, was insured. The fire raged about five hours. Various reports are in circulation in relation to its origin; but as every thing at present is confusion and conjecture we refrain from noticing them. The hurried details, too, which we have made, must necessarily be imperfect. Providentially no lives have been lost. Indeed, we have not heard of a single personal accident of a serious nature.

It appears from the Reports of the Comptroller of South Carolina, that the number of slaves in that State, decreased in one year, from 1824 to 1825, *thirty-two thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven*; and in the next year, *one thousand one hundred and twenty-nine*. Total decrease in two years, 33,139, being more than *one eight* of the whole number (260,282) in 1824.

James Macpherson, alias Goodwin, alias Ward, arrived at Norfolk, from Baltimore, on Tuesday, with a negro boy for sale. His conduct being suspicious, and his character discovered to be doubtful, he and the boy were taken to jail. He there confessed that the negro was free. The latter, who had at first persisted in calling himself a slave, then said that he had been hired at Washington, promising to pass as a slave. The editor of the Herald supposes that he had consented to be sold, knowing that the purchaser could not keep him.

From the Wilmington (Del.) Watchman, April 10.

SHOCKING DEPRAVITY.

We have just received a letter from a friend in Sussex county, which furnishes a detail of a shocking course of murderous deeds which has been carried on near the Delaware and Maryland line for some years past.

A person residing on a farm belonging to one Patty Cannon, having cleared off some brush from a low piece of ground, was engaged in ploughing it, when his horse sunk into a grave, and upon removing the earth, a chest was found, in which was discovered the bones of a human body. The news soon spread abroad, and some of those who heard of the affair having recollected that an individual who was in the neighborhood some years ago, had suddenly disappeared in a mysterious manner, it was immediately suspected that he had been murdered, and that the bones now discovered were his. A suspicious individual, who had formerly been an inmate in the family of Patty Cannon, and who for some time past has been residing in Maryland, was soon after apprehended in our state, and underwent an examination before a magistrate at Seaford, when he acknowledged that while he resided with Patty Cannon, she and the famous Jo. Johnson and his brother Ebenezer, murdered the individual in question, and buried the body in the chest in the place where the late discovery had been made. He stated, moreover, that the same individuals had committed various other murders, and accompanied the officers to the place where he said the bodies had been interred, and upon removing the earth, human bodies were found buried in the manner he had described the bodies to have been deposited. Patty Cannon has been apprehended, and is now confined in the Jail at Georgetown, but Jo. Johnson is said to be, at this time, residing in the state of Alabama, and his brother in Mississippi. The individual whose bones have been discovered, is said to have stated a few days before he was missed, that he had with him thirty-five thousand dollars, with which he designed to purchase negroes; and it is supposed the murder was committed for the purpose of obtaining the money. Further particulars will be given in our next.

A gentleman, who lately left London for Russia, by steam, actually breakfasted in Moscow on the 18th morning after his departure.

ALMANACK.

1829. APRIL.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES.
18 Saturday,...	5 25	6 37	0 30	
19 Sunday,.....	5 22	6 38	2 3	
20 Monday,.....	5 20	6 40	2 37	
21 Tuesday....	5 19	6 41	3 20	
22 Wednesday,	5 18	6 42	3 56	
23 Thursday,...	5 18	6 42	4 36	
24 Friday,.....	5 16	6 44	5 21	

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE CASKET FOR APRIL.

EMBELLISHED with views of the *first Presbyterian Church*, Philadelphia; *the Water Works, &c. from Fairmount*; *Philadelphia State House*, and *Music*.

CONTENTS.

The first Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, (with an engraved view); The Christian Jewess—C. A. G., Sketch of Lord Erskine—J. H. S.; The Marriage Scene; Grace Neville; To a dear little boy; A Sea Fight; Longayne; Roman Banditti; Fairmount Water Work, (with an engraving); State House, Philadelphia, (with an engraving); Brief view of the prospects of American Genius—Fabius; Flirtation—Fitz; The Soldier's Son—Mrs. Dunnell; Essay on Death—Carlos; Hebrew—24 Kings, 7—6; The Murder Hole; The Deserted Children; My Mother's Grave; Wit and Sentiment; Meteorological Observations; Music—"March to the Battle Field." *Original Poetry.*—Reflection of a Mother, Ode to Moonlight—Carlos; To the Ladies—Freemasons Arms; Sonnet to the Sun—Carlos; To Santiago—Kate; The Shipwreck—Alonzo; Lines—Oscar; To the Memory of John Hood—Fraser; Song—Selim; Wake not thy lute for me—Laura; The Puzzler.

Price $2 50 a year, published by

S. C. ATKINSON,

april 18—tf 112 Chesnut street.

Arch Street Theatre.

This evening, will be performed, the favorite Comedy of MAN & WIFE; or More Secrets than one. After which, a favorite PAS DE DEUX, by Mr. and Miss Kerr. A COMIC SONG, by Mr. Dickson. The entertainments to conclude with the Farce of the IRISH WIDOW. On Monday, Miss Kelly's last appearance.

TO RENT,

FOUR ROOMS, two of which are large and commodious, in the House No. 43 MARKET STREET, suitable for Ware-rooms, Counting-rooms, Manufactories, Societies, or any kind of Mechanical business. Inquire of SAMUEL TOWNSEND,

No. 43 Market street, third door below Second.

april 18—3t*

DRAWN NUMBERS

OF THE UNION CANAL LOTTERY, Class No. 3, for 1829.

40 15 34 28 41 22 13 54 1.

Combination, 24 35 41, the Capital of $15,000; combination 1 24 54, 24 capital of 6000; combination, 1 24 35, a capital of 600, besides a great many others of 300, 200, 200 and 100, too numerous to mention.

The next Union Canal Lottery drawn on Monday, the 4th of May next. For Tickets, apply to

DALE & Co.

No. 41 South Third street.

Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

april 14—3t

MARRIED.

On the 26th ult. by Richard Eayre, Esq. Mr RICHARD WILKINS, Merchant, of Philadelphia, to Miss ELIZABETH ANN, daughter of the late William Coate, Esq. of Burlington county, N. J.

On the 4th inst. by Elder Joseph H. Kennard, Mr. WILLIAM GITHERS, of New Jersey, to Miss MARY ANN OSBOURN, of Blockley, Pa.

On the 12th inst. by the Rev. T. J. Kitts, Mr. JONATHAN LOVETT, to Miss DOROTHY UBER, of the Northern Liberties.

On the 12th inst. by the Rev. T. J. Kitts, Mr. PETER R. BLOOM, to Miss HANNAH ROBERTS, both of Montgomery county, Pa.

On the 8th inst. by the Rev. T. J. Kitts, Mr. JACOB SHELLY, to Miss SARAH HESS, both of Norristown, Montgomery county, Pa.

On the 9th inst. by Elder Joseph H. Kennard, Mr ADAM HOOPS, to Miss ELIZABETH BLANKLY, both of Delaware county, Pa.

On the 12th inst. by Elder Joseph H. Kennard, Mr. ISAAC HANSELL, of Philadelphia county, to Mrs. ELIZABETH GROFF, of New Jersey.

On the 11th inst. by John Shaw, Esq Mr. THOMAS SIBLES, to Miss HANNAH ANN CULIN, both of the Town of Chester, and County of Delaware.

On Tuesday evening, April 14, by the Rev. Thomas F. Sargent, Mr. THOMAS J CAMPBELL, to Miss SARAH EDWARDS, all of this city.

DIED.

On Tuesday, the 15th instant, Mr. PATRICK LYON in the 60th year of his age, Hydraulic Engine maker.

On the 14th inst. after a long illness, Mr. ABEL B. CHASE, in the 46th year of his age.

On the evening of the 13th inst. Mr. DANIEL COWLS, in the 42d year of his age.

On Monday afternoon, TERESINE, infant daughter of Mr. Henry Habel, aged 7 weeks.

On Thursday morning, Mr. JOHN GREEN, in the 42d year of his age.

On Wednesday, after a short and severe sickness, Mrs. ELIZABETH DAVIS, wife of Nathaniel Davis.

On Wednesday morning, in the 75th year of her age, Mrs. EVE BUCKUS.

On Wednesday afternoon, 8th inst. after a lingering illness, Mrs. MARY M'COY, in the 38th year of her age.

On the 8d inst. in the 27th year of his age, Mr. CHRISTOPHER HUGHES, of the Philadelphia Equestrian Corps.

Was drowned on the 1st of January, on his passage from St. Domingo, to St. Thomas, Captain JOHN PETERS, of Philadelphia, in the fifty-third year of his age.

On the 8th inst. after a lingering illness, in the 74th year of her age, Mrs. ELIZABETH STRICKLAND.

On Wednesday morning, after a short and severe sickness, Mrs. ELIZABETH DAVIS, wife of Nathaniel Davis.

On Thursday evening, in the 6th year of her age, MARY JANE, daughter of John Hill.

On the 4th inst. at his residence in Covington Township, Luzerne county, Pa., Mr. CORNELIUS HOLGATE, in the 72d year of his age, formerly Justice of the Peace, in Roxborough, Philadelphia county.

On Sunday morning 12th inst. Mr. JAMES HAMILTON, formerly of Georgia.

On the morning of the 12th instant, in the 25th year of his age, Mr. SAMUEL HILBOROUGH.

On Sunday evening, at 11 o'clock, Mr. DAVID SWAN, formerly Tanner, of this city.

On Monday evening, 13th inst. in the 59th year of her age, Mrs SARAH KERNS.

On Tuesday, at 11 o'clock, in the 29th year of her age, LYDIA ANN, wife of captain John Norbeck, (now out at Sea,) of a lingering disease.

At his residence, in Lower Dublin Township, on the 14th inst. TIMOTHY MATLACK, Esq. in 99th year of his age.

In Carlisle, on Saturday, 4th inst. of pulmonary affection, in the 14th year of her age, MARIA NEILL, daughter of the Rev. William Neill, President of Dickinson College.

In the City of New York, on Friday last, THOMAS COLES, a colored man, of West Chester, at the advanced age of 85, a strict member of the Methodist Church of that place. He was waiter under Gen. Washington at the battle of Yorktown, in Virginia.

On the 29th ult. at his residence, near Ogdensburgh, St. Lawrence county, N. Y. the Honorable NATHAN FORD, in the 58th year of his age.

In Edgefield, S. C. on the 17th ult. TOM, a negro man, belonging to Mr. Bacon, at the great age of 130 years. He himself rated his age a few years higher, and from the reach of his memory, there is little doubt but that he was at least as old as had been stated. He came to that neighbourhood from Virginia about 25 years ago. He died from the gradual wane of nature, without any disease, and apparently without pain.

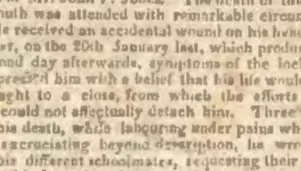
At New York, on Saturday, ARCHIBALD GRACIE, in the 74th year of his age.

At New Orleans, Feb. 13, in the 17th year of his age, JOSEPH POWER JONES, a native of New Orleans, and son of Mr. John P. Jones. The death of this amiable youth was attended with remarkable circumstances. He received an accidental wound on his hand from a splinter, on the 20th January last, which produced on the second day afterwards, symptoms of the lock-jaw, and impressed him with a belief that his life would soon be brought to a close, from which the efforts of his friends could not effectually detach him. Three weeks before his death, while labouring under pains which he termed excruciating beyond description, he wrote letters to his different schoolmates, requesting their attendance at his funeral, and composed in verse an epitaph upon himself, which he wished engraved upon his tomb stone. It expressed in pathetic language his regrets at his early departure from life, and the frustration of his hopes of a career at once honourable to himself and family, and useful to his friends and country.

At Clontarf, Eng. at the advanced age of 100 years, the Rev. Dr. USSHER, formerly rector of Clontarf, which parish he received in the year 1762, by the resignation of his uncle, the Rev. John Ussher, who had received it in the same manner from his father, comprising a period of 152 years up to 1811, the year in which the deceased resigned to the present incumbent.

At Minto street, Newington, Eng. on the 26th of January, ISABELLA M'FARLANE, eldest daughter of Mr. M'Farlane, of Long Island, America.

In England, on the 16th of Jan. after enjoying an almost uninterrupted state of good health and faculties until within about six weeks of her death, in the 103d year of her age (having been baptized at Blymhill, May 22, 1727,) Mrs. ELIZABETH TOOTH, of Heathhill, near Shiffnall. She had rented a farm of the Right Hon. Earl Gower, and his ancestors, upwards of eighty years, was married when young, has been a widow about forty years, has had eight children, seven of whom survive her, the oldest of whom is upwards of 80, and the youngest near 70; her grand-children, great grand-children, and great great grand-children, are very numerous; she has been always very much respected by her neighbours and acquaintance, to whom she has been very useful, for she was at the birth of most of them, having acted as midwife to all who reside in the same village about eighty years, and has attended several as sole midwife since she turned her 100th year, and what is most singular, there never was an instance but what her patients did well.



REMOVED

From No. 82 S. W. corner of Arch and Fourth streets, to No. 184 South Fourth street, between Market and Chesnut street.

Mr. Bristow's New System of Writing,

UNIVERSALLY patronized by the principle persons of distinction in London; sanctioned by the approbation of the Universities and all the public institutions.

Mr. Bristow, (late of Regent street, London,) in announcing to his friends, and the public in general, of his removal, takes this opportunity most respectfully to offer his sincere thanks for the very flattering and kind encouragement he has experienced, and he hopes by a continued exertion on his part to merit their decided approbation. His plan of instruction is very different to what has been heretofore taught, and is calculated to save most time and expense—and will, he is confident be generally approved, when it is generally known, as it is easy, as well as throughout the United States. Mr. Bristow will positively engage, wherever he goes, to make any Lady or Gentleman a good writer in eight lessons, let the present hand be ever so defective, as his specimens will fully exemplify.

The classes are limited to six—Ladies and Gentlemen are at liberty to form their own classes, (at his establishment, or at their own residence,) they commence at six o'clock in the morning, and continue through the day. During the time of instruction, either in the Ladies or Gentlemen's classes, no strangers are admitted. The accommodations are pleasant. As to his capability of instructing in the specified line, Mr. B. can produce the most unequivocal references from the principal merchants and families in this city, whom he has had, and still has the honour of imparting the system of writing to.

Terms are within the circumstances of all—every information may be obtained on application at the Office, No. 184 South Fourth street, between Market and Chesnut street.

Evening classes are formed from the hours of seven till ten. april 10—tf

CLOTH STORE,

No. 8 DECATUR STREET.

THE Subscribers have received per late arrivals, and recent purchases at auction, a large assortment of FRESH STAPLE GOODS, consisting in part of

London imperial blue and black Cloths.
Extra super water finish do.
do. mottled greens and citron olives.
do. do. small browns and golden olive.
Also, one case single milled Cassimeres, such as Blues, drabs, browns, blue, and other mixtures.
One trunk splendid London Valencias.
One trunk London double Marseilles.
Extra super gilt Coat and Vest Buttons.
Habit Cloths, blue, black, brown, claret, scarlet and mixtures.

Also, in store, a general assortment of London and West of England blue, black and fancy colored Cloths; blue, black, brown, drab, Navarino, claret, steel and Oxford mixt Cassimeres; super Merianets, a new article for pants.; Velvet, Silk, Toilinet, Marseilles and Valencia Vestings; Vest Paddings, Italian Sewings; Drillings, Satteens; red, drab and mixt Paddings, with a general assortment of Trimmings, which we offer for sale, wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms.

SHOEMAKER & LOVE,

april 18—3t No. 8 Decatur street.

FLUTE

AND PIANO MUSIC, &c. &c.

JUST received, a beautiful collection of Music, published expressly for the Flute, as *CARDS*, forming complete sets, which at present contain 85 different airs, &c. added to which there will be a new piece, published every Wednesday forming altogether the largest collection of Flute Music for sale in this city among those already published, will be found the following celebrated pieces, viz:—March to the Battle Field, Rizza for the Bonnets of Blue, Hunter's Chorus, I should very much Like to Know, Let us Haste to Kelvin Grove, Mild as the Moonbeams, O Never Fell in Love, Cherry Ripe, Der Freischutz, Waltz, &c. &c. with a general assortment of *PIANO MUSIC*, at uncommonly low rates.

Also, just received by late arrivals, an elegant collection of English Painted Flowers and Fruit, in groups, Insects, Animals, Shells, Butterflies, Landscapes, &c. imported expressly for *SCRAP BOXES, BOOKS* and *TABLES*.

Also, a variety of *CARICATURES*, and Illustrations from the Keepsake, and other London Annuals.

Also, *VISITING CARDS* engraved, and Cards Printed in the same beautiful style as heretofore. The Ladies are particularly invited to call and view the Scraps, &c. at S. HARPER & SON,

No. 65 South Third street.

☞ Direction, opposite Girard's Bank.

april 18—tf

LEEDS & WIGGINS,

TAILORS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have removed from 92 South Fifth street, to No. 20 Arcade, West Avenue where, by strict attention to business, they hope to share the public patronage; the workmanship they flatter themselves will be inferior to none in the city, as it will be done under their immediate notice.

N. B. An assortment of cloths, cassimeres and vestings will be constantly kept on hand, and orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, on the most reasonable terms. feb. 21—3m

JUST OPENED,

FROM auction, 2 cases 100 pieces warranted real India blue Nankeen, at $1 50 a piece; 100 pieces yellow do. at 1 25, long pieces; 100 8 quarters Crape Shawls, 1500 yards plain Bettiste; 1200 yards French Breize, at 45 cents, usually retailing at 75; 500 pair ladies' white Cotton Hose, at 25 cents a pair, partially spotted on the voyage of importation; 100 boxes Hooks and Eyes, at 10 cents a box, with a first rate assortment at 5-4 and 6-4 Jaconet and Cambric muslins, from 25 cents to 62½; 100 dozen ladies' Hosiery Gloves, at 37½ cents a pair, a good assortment of Spring Mantua and Gauze Ribbons; wide Mantua, No. 22, at 25 cents a yard, usually sells at $1; 500 yards spotted linen drilling, at 25 cents a yard, a little spotted on the voyage here, but nothing the worse to the wearer, it usually sells for 44 cents, with a variety of Spring Goods, at No. 40 North Fourth street.

april 18—3t JOHN KENNEDY.

Keerl's Rheumatic Plaster,

IS confidently recommended as an excellent remedy for Rheumatism, having, in many instances, afforded speedy relief to persons afflicted with that painful disease, and has also proved efficacious in Sprains, pains in the breast and back, and debility and pains in the limbs, consequent on injuries, as fractures, contusions, &c.

I have known the Rheumatic Plaster, prepared by Mr. George H. Keerl, applied with prompt and perfect relief in some cases of severe Rheumatic pains.

THOMAS B. WRIGHT, M. D.

February 12, 1829.

Mr. George H. Keerl,

Dear Sir—You request my opinion of your Plaster Composition, which you state has been highly beneficial in the relief of Rheumatism. If its application be restricted to the chronic form of that affection, I have not the least doubt of its efficacy. Its operation is that of a gentle stimulant, maintaining an equality of temperature in the part to which it is applied, and at the same time keeping the surface soft and perspirable. Compositions possessing similar properties, have long been esteemed by medical men. I know of none better suited to that end, than the one you have exhibited to me.

Respectfully, JOHN BUCKLER, M. D.

February 13, 1829.

Being violently attacked with Rheumatism about five years ago, and the pain in my breast very severe, I was induced to try Mr. Keerl's Rheumatic Plaster, when one application afforded me perfect relief.

Baltimore, 14th Feb. 1829. J. H. POOR.

Last winter I laboured under a painful attack of Rheumatism, which lasted for some time. On application to Mr. George H. Keerl, I obtained his Rheumatic Plaster, which relieved me entirely from pain soon after its application.

February 14, 1829. JOHN H. NAFF.

The above Plaster, put up in tin boxes, for sale by

I. THOMPSON,

N. W. corner of Market and Second streets.

JOSEPH STOUSE,

N. E. corner of Second and Coates streets.

J. W. FLICKWIRE,

april 18—eo6t South Second street.

To Tavern Keepers and the Public.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the encouragement received, offers the following articles, at very reasonable prices:—*Wine Bitters, Cordials, Catawba, Essence of Peppermint, &c.* Also, the only kind of *Bitters* manufactured in this city, suitable for making that very pleasant and fashionable drink, *Red Rover*. By several years experience, he has brought those high flavored Bitters to a perfection highly esteemed by most public houses in this city. None are genuine for making Red Rover, except his signature is on the label on the Barrel, Keg, Demijohn or Bottle. Apply at the Subscriber's Old Establishment, No. 11 Marshall's Court, running from Fourth to Fifth, between Prune and Spruce streets. S. TOBIAS.

Store Keepers, to sell again, allowed a liberal discount. april 18—tf

DR. HOWELL'S

GENUINE TETTER OINTMENT,

A CURE for the most obstinate cases of Tetter, Scald Head, Breaking out in the Face, for sale by

I. THOMPSON, corner of Second and Market streets.
F. KLETT, corner of Second and Callowhill streets.
P. G. OLIVER, corner of Front and Catharine streets.
J. W. SIMES, corner of Market and Schuylkill Fifth streets.
T. OLIVER, corner of Tenth and Walnut streets.
C. MARSHALL, No. 19 North Fourth street.
J. HERMAN, Jr. No. 152 North Fourth street.
R. T. WORRALL, No. 58 South Fourth street.

Orders for Dr. HOWELL'S VEGETABLE MEDICINE, from any part of the Union, will be promptly attended to.

Certificates of cures may be seen at the different agents, and in the American Sentinel.

march 7—eo1y

DR. BECKER'S

CELEBRATED GENUINE EYE BALSAM.

THIS Medicine has stood the test of experience for nearly forty years, and proved itself the most remarkable remedy ever discovered for the cure of sore and inflamed eyes. Were it necessary, the proprietor could produce thousands of testimonials to show its specific effects.

The public will be particular to observe, to prevent fraud, that none are genuine without the name and signature of the Proprietor on each direction. For sale, wholesale and retail, by ISAAC THOMPSON, N. W. corner of Market and Second streets, Philadelphia.

Nov. 22—eo1y

MRS. M'MICHAEL,

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she has opened a boarding house, in Race street, fourth door from the N. E. corner of Fifth street, No. 161, where she will be happy to accommodate all those who will favour her with their patronage. nov. 7—tf

EASTER MONDAY BALL,

At the MASONIC HALL, Chesnut street.

A. BONAFFON most respectfully informs those Ladies who have received Tickets for the May Eve Ball, that he intends giving a ball by subscription, and particularly requests the honour of their company on the above evening, and will be admitted with the same Tickets.

Those Gentlemen who have received A. B. with the names, are particularly informed that the Tickets are ready for delivery. Other gentlemen desirous of becoming Subscribers, and obtaining Ladies' Tickets, are requested to make early application, as no Ladies' Tickets will be granted on the day and evening of the Ball. Gentlemen's Tickets, $1, and will be entitled to two Ladies' Tickets. april 18—1t

A BOX OF CHINA

WAS placed in the hands of a coloured Porter, about the 9th instant, in Third street, with orders to deliver it at Arch street ferry. By accident or design, the box has been lost. It contained a tea set of white and gilt, and a set of transparent enamel ornamente, &c. The box had M M marked on it. If the articles should be offered for sale, pawnbrokers and others are requested to detain them.

Five Dollars Reward will be given for the recovery of the articles, at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, 172 Chesnut street, or 19 Branch street.

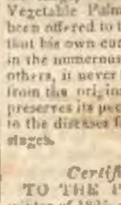
april 18—3t

A GIRL,

NAMED ANN ENGLISH, was taken up on the Lancaster Road, by a person in a wagon, and brought to the Black Bear Tavern, in this city, where she remained a few minutes and has not since been heard of. She is 12 years of age, and had on a black cloth bonnet and shawl.

Any information left at this office, will greatly oblige a bereaved parent. april 18—1t

R. S. RISLEY & CO.



HAVE at their Store, No. 68 NORTH THIRD STREET, between Arch and Cherry streets, a handsome assortment of RICH CUT and PLAIN GLASS FURNITURE KNOBS, &c. of every description, having created a GLASS CUTTING FACTORY immediately back of the Store where GLASS of every description will be cut to order, or sold on the most reasonable terms. Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine for themselves. aug 1—eo1y

COCALICO MILL STONES.

THE Subscribers manufacture the COCALICO MILL STONES of every description, celebrated for grinding Corn, Rye and Wheat, &c. Orders addressed to either of us will receive prompt attention.

ABRAHAM BRUNER, Columbia, Pennsylvania.
CORNELIUS SMITH, Port Deposit, Maryland.
PETER FAHNESTOCK, No. 11, Light Street Wharf, Baltimore.

S. KONIGMACHER, 141, Market Street, Philadelphia or to them, directed to the Ephrata Post Office, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. W. M. & JOS. KONIGMACHER.

N. B. The stones will be delivered, if required.

april19—1m1r*

COUGHS, ASTHMAS

AND CONSUMPTIONS.

THE Public is respectfully informed that ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS have from an extensive use for nine years past, proved themselves to be one of the most valuable remedies ever yet discovered for the cure of Coughs, Colds, and other affections of the breast and lungs, leading to Consumptions. Thousands have experienced the happy effects of this *Healing Balsam*, and many of the highest respectability have voluntarily given certificates, some of which will accompany each Bottle, that will satisfy every unprejudiced mind that the most extraordinary and unexpected cures have been performed by the use of this medicine, in cases of long standing, in which other medicine had produced no favorable effects, and where the most skilful Physicians had given them up as hopeless. It is not pretended that they are an infallible cure in all cases, but of such as are incurable, there are but few but what will be greatly relieved by the use of them. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, Pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep, arising from debility, or even seated Consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam.

Each Dollar Bottle of this medicine contains about sixty doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.

NEW CERTIFICATE.

To JAMES MELLEN, Hudson, N. Y.

In the spring of 1818,

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

SUNG BY CLARA FISHER.

I have fruits, I have flowers, that were gathered in the bowers,
Amid the blooming hills so high, so high—
I have fruits, I have flowers, the daughters of the showers,
Of the dews and the rills—will you buy? will you buy?

I've a young Nightingale, that by moonlight in the vale,
So loudly to a rose his love did sigh, did sigh—
I stole within their bower, caught the silly bird and flower,
Will you buy the pretty lovers?—will you buy? will you buy?

THE LOVER'S ALPHABET.

A begins *Amor*, the *Latin* for love,
B begins *Beauty*, which that passion doth move,
C stands for *Cupid*, that wonder of hearts,
D for, with which he does mischief, his *Darts*.
E begins *Eyes*, which lovers oft name,
F what they raise in their heart, a fierce *Flame*.
G lovers do use to set forth their *Grief*,
H directs you to *Hope*, the poor lover's relief.
I tells you great *Joy* blesses lovers do find,
K in *Kissing* their charmers, when once they grow kind
L stands for *Languish* and *Love*, *Love-letters*
M if you are too *Modest*, you'll be lik'd as'er the better
N tells you that *Nothing's* of true love's reward,
O Oaths, to which lovers have little regard.
P stands for *Pity*, *Pangs*, *Passion* and *Pain*,
Q Quiet, which lovers do hope for in vain.
R begins *Rapture*, and *Raging* and *Rover*,
S Sighs, words much us'd in making of love.
T tells us the ladies *Torment* us and *Tease*,
V tells us *Variety* always will please.
W for *Woman*, *Wounds*, *Wonder*, and *Woe*.
X I think is like love, it *crosses* me so,
Y ends the love-letter in writing of *Your*,
Z Z— declares the lover, who his pain can't endure.

We have been favoured by a friend with a copy of an old election bill of this city. It appears the election was held at the Centre Square, for 50 officers, and is dated 1793.

150 double bowls of punch.
86 bottles of wine.
108 bottles of porter.
12 dollars worth of biscuit.
6 dollars segars, C. India.
12 gallons of brandy.

Solution to the Enigma in our last.

I am a word of seven letters, and without me no house would be complete—A CHAMBER.—My 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th, is a precious stone—AMBER.—My 1st, 7th, 6th, 3d and 4th, is daily used for breakfast and supper—CREAM.—My 1st, 2d, 3d, 7th and 4th, is fascinating—CHARM.—My 4th, 3d, 7th, 1st and 2d, is the exercise of soldiers, and also a disagreeable portion of the year—MARCH.—My 2d, 6th, 5th, 7th and 3d, is a jewish society—HEBRA.—My 1st, 7th, 3d and 4th, makes what gluttons do—CRAM.—My 5th, 6th, 3d and 4th, makes a piece of timber—BEAM.—My 5th, 6th, 3d and 7th, is a rough animal—BEAR.—My 1st, 3d, 7th and 6th, is troublesome—CARE.—My 2d, 6th, 7th and 5th, is a medicinal plant—HERB.—My 2d, 3d, 7th and 6th, is a swift animal—HARE.—My 2d, 6th, 3d and 7th, makes a pleasing sensation—HEAR.—My 2d, 3d, 4th and 6th, is the Scotch name for a place beloved by all—HAME.—My 2d, 3d, 7th and 4th, is an injury—HARM.—My 5th, 7th, 3d, 1st and 6th, is a couple—BRACE.—My 7th, 3d, 1st and 6th, is a trial of speed—RACE.—My 3d, 7th, 1st and 2d, is cunning—ARCH.—My 7th, 6th, 3d and 4th, is a quantity of paper—REAM.—My 5th, 3d and 7th, is a fastening—BAR.—My 1st, 3d and 7th, is a pleasant vehicle—CAR.—My 2d, 3d and 4th, is a pleasant meat—HAM.—My 6th, 3d and 7th, is a useful organ—EAR.—My 3d, 7th and 4th, is a member of the human body—ARM.—My 7th, 3d and 4th, is a domestic animal—RAM.—My 4th, 3d and 7th, is destructive—MAR.—My 3d, 1st and 6th, is a spot—ACE.—My 2d, 6th and 4th, is the lowest part of a garment—HEM.—My 2d, 6th and 7th, is applied to female—and I am A CHAMBER.

TEMPTING!—A lottery scheme is advertised in an Ohio paper, by which it appears that a "fortunate holder," of a single ticket, will stand *one* chance in *one thousand seven hundred and seventy eight* to draw a prize above fifty dollars!! We have made the calculation for the special benefit of adventurers."—*Scholastic Republican.*

BEASTLY INTOXICATION.

Not long since, an *old cow*, as if to shame man, and see how much below the common *brute level* she could go, ventured up to a certain Still-house door—drank herself tipsey, as most others do who frequent such places—staggered away, as no brute ever staggered before, fell down, and died.—*Western Intelligencer.*

AN IRISHMAN'S IDEA OF INSURANCE.

A recently "caught" son of the Emerald Isle, was "being," (as the phrase is,) lighted to his office to the cock-loft of one of the Babel-like Hotels so common in New York. After ascending some dozen flight of stairs, Pat came all at once to a dead stand still. "Now, by the powers, honey," said he, addressing his guide, who was likewise an Irishman, "I doe'nt budge another inch;—for look you, should the edifice take fire, what is to become of Patrick O'Flain, roosting half way up to the moon: No, no, I'd rather hang on a peg, *in* one of the lower rooms—so I had!" "Now, did you ever hear the like o' that," said he with the light—"Talk of the house burning up, when it *is Insured*? That's an Irish bull, shure enough!" "*Insured!*" cried Pat, "why did'ont you tell me that before? So then, poll a-head my hearty, and I'll follow you, an' ye like it, to the top o' the chimney."

Irish Economy.—At a late Assize in Ireland, two men were condemned to be hanged. On receiving their sentence one of them addressed the Judge, and said he had two favours to ask him. "What are they?" said his lordship. "Plase your honour," said Pat, "will you let me hang this man before I am hanged myself?" "What is the other request?" said the Judge. "Why plase your honour, continued Pat, "Will you let my wife hang me, for she will do it more tinderly than the hangman—and then what she will receive for the Jobs will help the poor cratur to pay her rent."

Viscount S. once met M. de V. and said to him "Is it true, Sir, that in a house, where I am thought to be witty, you said that I had no wit at all?" M. de V. answered: "My lord, there is not a word of truth in the matter. I never was in a house where you were thought to be witty, and I never had occasion to tell any body you had no wit at all."

A MAN OF FAMILY.—A decent highlander in Badenoch called lately upon the minister of the parish, and making his bow, hoped "that Mr. —— would look in at his house some day and christen a *few bairns* for him." "A few bairns!" exclaimed the minister, "what way is that to speak, Donald; how many have you got?" "Why sir," replied the other, there were three when I left the house, but I canna tell how many there may be since.—*Inverness Courier.*

A lady, visiting the British museum, said to one of the librarians, "Pray, sir, hav'n't you a skull of Oliver Cromwell here?" "No, madam," replied the man of learning and antiquity. "Dear me," said she, "I wonder at that, for they have a very fine one in the museum at Oxford."

A TOUGH MORSEL.—A French writer, speaking of the relative situation of England and Ireland, says that the larger island devoured the smaller, but has never been able to digest it!

THE CAPTAIN AND THE AMBASSADOR.

An anecdote is told of a captain in the service, since dead, that whilst carrying out a British Ambassador to his station abroad, a quarrel arose on the subject of precedency. High words were exchanged between them on the quarter-deck, when, at length, the Ambassador, thinking to silence the captain, exclaimed, "Recollect, Sir, I am the representative of his Majesty!" "Then Sir," retorted the Captain, "recollect, that here I am more than Majesty itself. Can the King *wave* a fellow, tie him up, and give him three dozen?" Further argument was useless; the diplomatist struck.—*Sailors and Saints.*

THE MECHANIC.

We have more than once had our indignation roused against a certain class of the community, who affect to despise that portion of their neighbors who obtain an honest livelihood in mechanical employments. We have known many worthy young men mortified and pained to the heart, by the unceremonious and purse-proud haughtiness of their superiors—in wealth and impudence only,—crowded into the back ground to give place to idlers, and gentlemen at large, merely because they happened to be vulgar enough to choose industry, rather than idleness and dependence. But let not the mechanic relax his praise-worthy exertions. He can give back the sneer of the conceited fop with interest. He can stand up in the strength of an independent spirit—in the proud sense of the superiority of real worth over tinsel and borrowed ornament. He fills an honest place in society, and it is time the true merit of his services was appreciated. It is time for Republican America to cast off these fetters of prejudice, forged by the aristocracy of the old world, and awake to her peculiar legitimate interests. The industrious mechanic may be ranked among her firmest supporters, and the time is not far distant when he shall be placed upon his just station in the scale of society.—*Amer. Manufac.*

NOVEL PUNISHMENT.

At Paris, in the year 1673, a murderess, whose crime was marked by peculiar atrocity, was punished in a most peculiar manner. A gibbet was erected, under which a fire was lighted, the delinquent was then hung up in a large iron cage, in company with sixteen wild cats, which had been caught in the woods for the purpose. When the heat of the fire had become intolerable, the whole of the ferocious animals flew on the woman, as the cause of the agonizing pains they experienced. In about a quarter of an hour she presented a most shocking spectacle, but continued to live for 20 minutes longer, imploring, but in vain, some of the spectators to despatch her at once. Before she expired twelve of the cats had died, and the other four only lived about two minutes longer.

A shrewish wife, pressing her husband to partake of some mock turtle soup, he peevishly replied, 'No, my dear, I have had a surfeit of *mock turtle* since I was married.'

CANOVA'S WASHINGTON.

The following passage respecting the statue of Washington by Canova, is from the new Monthly Magazine lately received. It is part of an article in that Journal dated at Rome.

"The 'Washington' is another instance of mortality divinized. It is something more than the mere fixing of man into marble. It is an apotheosis of his mind. Washington was no hero but something infinitely better. He did not save America, but he showed America how she might save herself: one of the few great men who more contended to be great for their country only, and who founding a state by the mere force of single hearted high minded public feeling, had the still greater glory of knowing how to retire when the mighty work was done. He was no genius, no orator, no writer; but he was thoroughly penetrated with the consciousness of a great and solemn trust; he was stamped with a firmness which wielded and kneaded events to his will: he was glowing with an unextinguishable devotion to liberty; beside which, the world, and all that the world could proffer, was as dust and dross in the scale. To shape out such faculties to the eye was no easy task; for the Italian it might seem impossible. But Canova has cast into his work all the inspiration of the 'America Libera'; he has sculptured what Alfieri wrote."

SCARCITY OF FODDER.

Here I cannot omit mentioning a curious circumstance which I witnessed about this time—a consequence of the privation undergone by our unfortunate beasts. Lolling one day in my tent ruminating on the hardships of a soldier's life, and on the shifts to which he is often reduced, my eyes and thoughts were naturally attracted to my poor cattle, who stood picketed at a short distance, with nothing to chew but the end of disappointment, having waited since morning in eager expectations of the return of a foraging party. I observed one of those, whose well declined ribs bore testimony to the scantiness of his fare, gradually stretching out his head to a turban, belonging to one of my servants which happened to lie within the length of his tether. After giving it a turn or two with his nose, I suppose to ascertain the possibility of its being masticated, he seized the loose end in his mouth, and actually began to swallow it. He swallowed and swallowed; and as the voluminous folds of the turban unrolled, so fast did they disappear down the throat of the bullock, until of at least ten yards of stuff there remained only a small bit pendent from his jaws. I was so amused with the whole process, that I could not find it in my heart to stop him; but lay on my couch observing his operations for at least an hour. Another minute and the turban, which had nearly reached its latter end, would have been safely deposited in the stomach of the bullock, to be brought up for rumination at a favourable opportunity. Just at this critical moment the owner returned, when looking about for his turban, he beheld the end dangling from the mouth of the animal. With an oath he flew at the bullock; and seizing the only visible portion of his garment, pulled and pulled, hand over hand, and oath upon oath, while the tattered but still connected cloth came forth, like measuring tape out of its case. The man's rage and gestures at the destruction of his turban, the beast's astonishment at the novel kind of genetic he was undergoing, and the attitudes of both, formed a scene absolutely irresistible.—*Military Adventures of an Officer in India.*

FECUNDITY OF RATS.—Rats multiply so prodigiously, that were it not they are universally proscribed animals, and receive quarter from neither man nor beast, nor even from one another, it is calculated the world itself could not contain them. From one pair one million may be propagated in two years.—*Vide Buffon.*

PROPAGATION OF FLEAS.

Their muscular strength.—Fleas breed and undergo their metamorphosis in a manner somewhat similar to the silk worm. A number of eggs being collected from a dog, and put into a pill box, in a few days produced hairy caterpillars—which were fed with dead flies, and which the caterpillars ate in a very voracious manner. It was observed, occasionally, that they cast their skins: and in about ten days after their excluston from the egg, they spun and wove themselves little cases after the manner of silk worms, in which they remained enclosed in the chrysalis state about nine days, and then came forth perfect fleas, armed with sufficient powers to distorb the rest, or even the peace of an Emperor!

The muscular power of the flea is almost beyond belief. Latreille mentions a circumstance of a flea of a moderate size dragging a silver cannon, mounted on wheels, that was twenty-four times its own weight; and which being charged with powder, was fired without the flea being at all alarmed. Socrates appears to have measured the leap of a flea, and found it extended to two hundred and fifty times its own length; a most astonishing leap! It was as if a man of ordinary stature should be able at once to vault through the air to the distance of a quarter of a mile!

INTERESTING EXPERIMENT.

We have been furnished with the following result of an experiment upon the economy of using Spermaceti, Tallow or Oil. The experiment was made with a sperm. candle of the size of six to the pound; three mould tallow candles, of the size of eight to the pound, lighted in succession, and half a pint of sperm. oil, burned in a common lamp; each of the value of four and a half cents. The light of the oil was superior to that of the tallow candle, by about one third; and the light of the sperm. candle possessed about the same superiority over the oil. A gallon of oil weighs eight pounds, which, at 80 cents per gallon, is equal to ten cents per lb. The tallow is valued at 12 1-2 cents per lb. and the Spermaceti at 27 cents per lb. The following is the result:

The sperm. candle burned 7 hours, 22 min.
The three tallow candles, 19 " 52 "
The half pint oil, 22 " 2 "

Calculation will show, taking the above estimate as a basis, that with a given amount of light, the expense of sperm. candles is to that of tallow candels as 1 1-2 to 1; and to that of oil, as 2 19-20ths to 1; while the expense of tallow candles is to that of oil, as 1 19-20ths to 1. So far as our informant is liable to have misjudged as to the comparative amount of light given in the three cases, so far these results may vary from strict accuracy.

TO DESTROY BUGS.

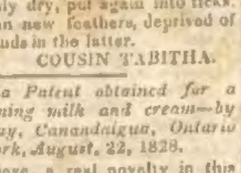
In the month of June when the yellow speckled bugs commence their depredations on the cucumber and melon vines, small blazing fire should be made in different parts of the garden. The bugs will fly into them, and thus be destroyed.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

OLD FEATHERS BETTER THAN NEW.

If the feathers become dirty, matted, or have lost their elasticity, by age, or use, they should be emptied into a hogshead and washed with warm soap suds, agitated by means of a rake or garden hoe, and afterwards rinsed in clear water. Then press them dry with the hand, and put upon the floor of an empty well lighted room, and now and then be whipped and stirred up; and when thoroughly dry, put again into ticks. They are better than new feathers, deprived of the oil, which abounds in the latter.

COUSIN TABITHA.

Specification of a Patent obtained for a Churn for churning milk and cream—by Joseph Hathaway, Canandaigua, Ontario county, New-York, August, 22, 1828.



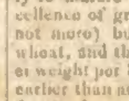
There is, we believe, a real novelty in this churn, notwithstanding the great number of machines for the same purpose which have preceded it. The body of a churn is a barrel, which is placed upon one end; within this barrel, there are two sets of dashers, which are made to revolve in opposite directions, and work between each other in the manner represented in the margin; there are two small whorls on the upper ends of the shafts of the dashers; there are also two larger whorls, which are turned by a crank, the bands from which pass over the smaller whorls, and turn them in opposite directions. The manner of fixing the frame, shafts, whorls, and bands, needs no description.

A letter from Mr. H. Goldsborough, of Easton, Eeastern Shore, Maryland, addressed to Mr. Skinner, on Early, or Rare Ripe Wheat, states that this wheat is now the most certain and productive crop which he can sow. Among its advantages, it may be seeded so late in the autumn as certainly to escape the fly, and when so seeded, the early spring growth will cause it to escape the ravages of the fly in the spring, and though its shorter head and shorter straw, and its less propensity to branch; its greater certainty to mature well, and its almost invariable excellence of grain, causes it to yield as many (if not more) bushels to the acre as any other wheat, and the grain will generally be of greater weight per bushel. It ripens about two weeks earlier than any other kind of wheat. The rust, for the last two years, says Mr. Goldsborough, entirely destroyed other kinds of wheat seed in his neighbourhood, but in every case that came within his knowledge, the crop of the early wheat was fully correspondent to the land it grew on, and was of fine quality.—The early wheat thus recommended, has a smooth head and a short straw, which cures unusually bright, and is a wheat with an unusually plump grain.

D. WIDENER, TAILOR,
No. 107 Race street, fourth door above Third.
COATS, PANTALOONS and VESTS made and trimmed cheap for cash. A general assortment of Cloths and Cassimeres on hand, as cheap as at any store in the city.
☞ First rate Stocks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs and Vests, ready made, cheap for cash. march 28—1y

MR. & MRS. OWEN,
No. 133 Lombard street,
BEG leave to inform their friends that their Didactic Seminary is open for the reception and instruction of Young Ladies in the useful and polite branches of English Literature, Lace Work, Embroidery, Music and Drawing, if required. Prices very low.
A select class of Young Ladies will receive Lessons in Writing, from 8 to 9 each evening, during May, June and July. april 11—3t*

SUNDAY MAILS.
J. MAROT, book of 171 Market street, has just published, on a sheet of Letter Paper, with an ornamental heading, engraved by Childs, the REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, on the Petitions to stop the Mails on Sundays.
Also, for sale, by S. Hart & Co. Third street, opposite Girard's Bank. april 4—3t*

A STRAY COW.

WAS picked up, a young Cow, apparently with Calf, between a brown and a red colour, very poor. The owner, by coming forward, can have it, by proving property and paying expenses, by applying onck of No. 180 South Fourth street, between Lombard and Pine streets. april 11—3t*

WHITE MERINO SHAWLS.
JUST opened, a large supply of white Merino Shawls, plain, and with neat colored borders, of superior quality.
ALSO, LATELY RECEIVED,
Plain and satin bordered Norwich Shawls.
Silk, Cashmere, plain, and also with neat col'd borders.
3-4 and 8-4 plain and embroidered white Crape Shawls.
3, 5 and 8-4 plain white and colored Silk Shawls.
Plain colored and black Canton Crapes.
do. do. do. India Satins.
do. do. Levantines, Florence and Gros de Naples.
Bonnet Levantines, black Modes and Mullinets.
Gros de Indes, Turc Satin and black Italian Mantua.
Crape de Lyons, Barege de Laine, Barege.
Nankin and Canton Crapes.
Cambric Ginghams and neat Calicoes.
India Book Muslins and bilkis.
Very Sheer Scotch do. and super white Crapes.
Fine Demi Cambrics, Cambric Muslins and Dimities.
Also, one case of FRENCH GINGHAMS.
Vigonia and Rouen Cassimeres.
Fancy Stripes and Vestings.
Fine Buffings, Satteens and Jeans.
With a complete assortment of Sheeting, Table Linens, and other articles in the furnishing line.
TOWNSEND SHARPLESS,
april 11—3t No. 70 South Second street.

DULL & WHITE'S
COMMISSION & PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 4 Decatur street, Philadelphia.
WRITING, PRINTING and WRAPPING PAPERS, of every description, for sale on the most moderate terms. ☞ The highest price given for RAGS, in cash. april 4—3m

NOTICE.
THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, at Portsmouth, Dauphin County, Pa. under the firm of WATSON & BROWN, 1831, was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the 15th of March last.
The business will be carried on in future by G. W. BROWNING, who is duly authorized to settle all accounts. JOSIAH WATSON.
april 11—3t* G. W. BROWNING.

WHITE MULBERRY TREES.

A few thousands of ITALIAN MULBERRY TREES, two years old, for sale by the Subscriber in Kingsessing, near the Blue-Bell Tavern, on the Baltimore Road, 6 miles from Philadelphia.
march 28—4t* A. PASCHAL.

JOSEPH & THOMAS WOOD & CO.
No. 65 Market street,
WOULD respectfully invite the attention of Merchants to their present assortment of Staple and Fancy Silks, Laces, Bobbinets, &c. as in addition to their former supply, they have received by the latest arrivals, a large assortment, among which are the following, viz:
Italian Lutestrings, jet and blue black,
French black Lutestrings, 3 and 4-4 wide,
Lutestring black Crapes,
Grenadine and Gauze Scarfs and Ribbs.
Gros de Naps Bilkis.
Lace Bilkis, and Ribands,
Palmerine and Battiste, for Dresses,
Black Silk Serge and Levantines,
Silk Velvets, superior black and assorted,
French Crapes, black, white and assorted,
Accophine do. do. do.
Elastic Garters,
Double Florences, black, white and assorted,
Silk Gloves, do. do. do.
Silk Hose and Half Hose, black and white,
Beskin Gloves, Men's, Buckskin's make,
Do. Women's, white and assorted,
Black Mode, 3 and 4-4 wide,
Swiss Muslins, figured and plain,
Thread Laces and Edgings,
4, 5, 6 and 7-4 plain Bobbinet,
4-4 figured do.
1 case No. 5-12 figured Taffeta Ribands, new style,
2 do. No. 6-16 and 9-12 do. do.
1 do. No. 12-30 do. do.
Edged and plain Taffeta and Satin Ribands, superior quality, Nos. 1½, 2, 2-12, 3, 4-16, 6-12,
New style Belt and Cap Ribands,
And an assortment of Cotton Barnetts, Sandhaws Satens, Crapes, Robes, Shawls, Cambets, Pongee, for Hatters, Palm Leaf Fans, &c. jan. 21—tf

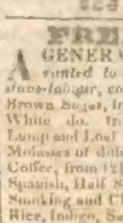
Wholesale Shoe and Boot Warehouse,
NO. 15 North Third street, between Market street and the City Hotel, Philadelphia.
Jan. 3—1y ABRAHAM SCHRACK.

PHILADELPHIA SUSPENDER MANUFACTORY,
No. 26 South Fourth street,
OPPOSITE THE INDIAN QUEEN HOTEL.
VAN HORN & PIMM respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they manufacture and have constantly on hand at their store, as above, a general assortment of Silk, Worsted and Cotton Suspenders, Russian Belts, Silk, Hair and Patent Leather Stocks, Vest Springs, Cravat Stiffeners, &c. all of which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail.
☞ All kinds of Suspenders repaired.
Oct. 11—6m

FREE GROCERIES.
A GENERAL assortment of *Groceries, warranted to have been raised without the aid of slave-labour*, consisting of
Brown Sugar, from 8 to 12½ cents per lb.
White do. from 13 to 15 cents per lb.
Lump and Loaf do. manufactured from the Maple.
Molasses of different qualities
Coffee, from 12½ to 20 cents per lb.
Spanish, Half Spanish and Common Segars.
Smoking and Chewing Tobacco.
Rice, Indigo, Salt and Spices.
Teas of superior quality.
With such other articles as can be procured of this description, constantly for sale at
C. PEIRCE'S Free Grocery Store,
S. E. corner of Third and Noble streets.
march 28—6m

New Circulating Library,
No. 137 North Eighth street, 6 doors above Race.
PELHAM, Disowned, Crockford's, Life in India, Tales of Woman, Tales of the Great St. Bernard, Men of Two Lives, and the Protestant, a Tale of the Reign of Queen Mary, with many other recent publications, have been added to this Library.
N. B. Gilpin's fine hot pressed Letter and Writing Paper, Quills, Pens, Ink, Wafers, and all articles of Stationary constantly on hand, and for sale as above.
march 28—tf

LEEDS & WIGGINS,
TAILORS,
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have commenced the Tailoring business in all its various branches, at No. 32 South Fifth street, four doors below Walnut street, where, by strict attention to business, they hope to share the public patronage; the workmanship they flatter themselves will be inferior to none in the city, as it will be done under their immediate notice.
N. B. An assortment of cloths, cassimeres and vestings will be constantly kept on hand, and orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, on the most reasonable terms. feb. 21—3m

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c.

THE Subscriber has always for sale, a handsome assortment of Gold and Silver Watches of all kinds. Also, Cummins' superior eight day Time-pieces, gold chains, seals, keys, breast-pins, finger rings, ear rings, silver spectacles, thimbles, table and tea spoons, sugar tongs, musical boxes, and a variety of other goods, which he will sell wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices.
Orders from the country punctually attended to.
JOHN C. FARR,
Aug. 30—1y No. 98 Market street, Philadelphia.

CARPET MANUFACTORY.
GEORGE MILNOR has removed to No. 153 North Fourth street, above Callowhill street, next door to the sign of the Half Moon and Seven Stars.
FOR SALE.
He has on hand, a quantity of Domestic Carpeting, Plaid List Carpet, and common Carpet, of a good quality.
N. B. Customers' Weaving done as usual, upon reasonable terms, at No. 153 North Fourth street, as above. april 11—tf

DRY GOODS STORE.
THE Subscriber having recently commenced the Dry Goods business, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has received a handsome assortment of Spring Goods, wholesale or retail.
ON CONSIGNMENT,
1000 lbs. superior Worsted Heddle Twine, assorted Nos. and Folds. RALPH M'CLINTOCK,
april 11—tf No. 284 North Second street.

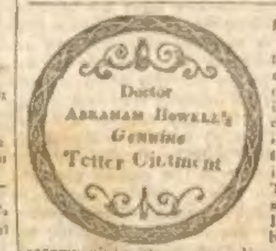
REMOVAL.

THE Proprietors of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Mail Stage Line, via Concord, Chadsford, Kennett Square, and New London Cross Roads, have removed their Line from the Indian Queen, South Fourth street, to the House of Joseph Taylor, Western Hotel, Market, above Eighth street, from which they will start every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, precisely at 6 o'clock. The passengers will lodge at New London Cross Roads. The Company have provided first rate coaches, good teams, and careful drivers, and flatter themselves that they will meet with a share of public patronage. Conveyances are provided for passengers wishing to pass into the country at the following places, to wit:
Gibbon's Tavern, Concord Meeting House, Kennett's Square, New London Cross Roads, Fort Dupont, and Bell Air.
Fare through, $6. Way passengers, 6½ cents per mile.
Dec. 6—tf

To Carpenters & Bricklayers.
FOR SALE, 30 Ladders. Inquire at Shop No. 20 Stamper's Alley, running from Second to Third streets, between Pine and Lombard streets.
april 4—3m*

WILLIAM FARRAN,
Silk, Cotton & Woollen Dyer and Scourer,
No. 49 North Seventh street, 1 door below Arch,
INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Apparel Dyed and Scoured in the shortest and best manner.
N. B. All orders promptly attended to at the shortest notice. march 28—tf

TOOTH ACHE,
AND EAR ACHE CURED.
THESE cures are harmless, and warranted to be effectious.
The Artificial Teeth the advertiser furnishes, are the cheapest known, and handsome as human teeth.
The communications from the Boston, also from the European volumes, together with the opinions of Medical gentlemen in this city, on the importance of preventing the pressure of the teeth with the file, which have lately been published in the Chronicle, can be seen at the advertiser's office No. 122 North Fourth street, also at Race street. B. WILLIAMS, Dentist
March 7—3t



THIS Ointment cures effectually, the tetter, tunguorm, scald-head, breaking out in the face, the itch, and every species of cutaneous eruptions, it is also very valuable for burns and scalds, as it soon gives relief.—To secure the public against imposition, the Proprietor's name will be in full, on each box, accompanied with necessary directions, signed
ABRAHAM HOWELL, M. D.
Price of large boxes 25, small boxes 50 cents.
Those who purchase to sell are allowed a liberal discount. Sold at J. & C. W. Roberts, Druggists, No. 12 South Front street; 65, Gordon, No. 41 South Seventh street, and at the Proprietor's, No. 85 North Eighth street, where a number of certificates of cures performed by this Ointment, may be seen.

TO THE ELECTORS
OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
FELLOW CITIZENS, PROMPTED by the ADVICE of many kind FRIENDS, and encouraged by the marks of approbation bestowed upon me last Fall, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the Office of Sheriff, at the approaching election.
If a long period of active and laborious exertion in the War of the Revolution, and such other claims as I may have upon your attention, should procure for me a majority of your suffrages, I shall discharge the duties of the office with zeal and fidelity. With great respect, I have the honor to be your Fellow Citizen,
feb. 6—tf GEORGE HEES.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS,
Couch Lace and Furniture Fringe.
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of Military Equipments, of all kinds, suitable for Military Officers, Infantry, Artillery, Cavalry, Troop and Fifth Volunteer Companies.
Also, Couch Lace and Furniture Fringe, wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices. Apply to
HENRY KORN,
No. 72 North Third street, Philadelphia.
feb. 28—6m

CANARY, MOCKING, & RED BIRDS.
A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 178 Cherry street, the first house above Eighth street. march 28—tf

REMOVAL.
PETER WRIGHT, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed from his old stand, No. 27 to No. 50 North Third street, above Arch, and nearly opposite H. Wade's Hotel, sign of the Golden Swan, where he has opened a large and extensive assortment of CHINA, GLASS and QUEENSWARE, which he will sell at the lowest prices for cash or acceptances, and solicits the continuance of his former customers and country merchants generally. feb. 14—tf

GUM ELASTIC OVER-SHOES.
A SMALL lot of very superior Gum Elastic Over-Shoes, just opened.
Gentlemen's wax calf boots, ... @3 75
Do. copper nailed boots, good, ... 2 50
Youth and boys boots, from ..... 1 75 to 2 25
With a general assortment of Ladies' Kid, Leather and Morocco shoes and boots—Gentlemen's fine and common shoes, morocco, &c. &c.
SAMUEL D. BREED,
Nov. 1—tf No. 6 North Sixth street.

MRS. CROZET'S,
PIANO FORTE SEMINARY,
No. 191 Lombard street, near Seventh.
MRS. CROZET respectfully informs her friends and the public, that she will teach pupils at the Seminary, at the moderate charge of $5, and when at the pupil's residence, $8.
☞ Satisfactory reference will be given to some of the most respectable families, whose sons and daughters have received her tuition. march 28—3m*

MOROCCO
AND FANCY LEATHER STORE OF GEO. WILSON, is removed from No. 35 NORTH THIRD STREET, to No. 32, nearly opposite the Lancaster stand, while a new store is being built.
He sells a general assortment of Morocco, Sheep Skins, and Chamois Fancy Leather, parchment, White Leather, &c.
N. B. The stand, No. 35 South Third street, is expected to be re-occupied next May. march 7—tf

WILLIAM H. MOORE,
UNDERTAKER,
No. 102½ Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth street, (south side.)
THE subscriber, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he keeps always on hand, a general assortment of coffins of all sizes and patterns, plain or ornamented. Also, stuff of every description ready prepared, which at the shortest notice, can be made to order. The whole business of Funerals will be attended to if desired, on very moderate terms, such as furnishing Hearse, Carriages, Mutcoats, Scarfs, Crapes, Gloves, Ice Boxes, &c.
The subscriber's intention is to devote his whole attention to the above named business.
N. B. Attendance at all hours. *Circumstances taken into consideration.* aug 30—tf

A SITUATION WANTED,
BY a middle aged woman, as housekeeper—good recommendations can be given. Inquire a No. 19 Crown street. Nov. 22—tf

FOR SALE CHEAP,
At No. 466 North Second street,
A NUMBER of Gigs, Sulkeys and Dearborns. Also, a fine Bay Horse, perfectly sound and kind, will be disposed of with either of the above articles. jan. 24—tf

BAND BOX MANUFACTORY,
No. 27 Arch street.
JAMES WINTER takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he continues the vending of, and the execution of orders for all kind of Band Boxes, such as round, square, oval, &c. &c.
J. W. also continues the dressing of Canton Crape, Cashmeres, Silk, Cloth and Merino Shawls, casts the Fringe, warrants the colours not to fade, and gauches them off according to the reserved opinion of all his customers, in a style equal to new.
N. B. Boxes from various Manufactories, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, cheap for cash.
march 21—3t*

REAL ESTATE,
No. 293 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

Will be sold, at private sale, all that certain two storied brick messuage or tenement, two storied brick kitchen, and lot or piece of ground, 20 feet front, and 60 feet deep, situate on the east side of Delaware Front street, No. 293, a few doors below South street, in the district of Southwark, and county of Philadelphia. Apply to JOHN KITTS,
No. 105 Race, 1 door above Third street, north side, or 37 Chester street.
april 4—3t

Drawing & Painting Academy,
On an enlarged and extensive scale, for young Ladies and Gentlemen.
JAMES COX, after a recess of three years, at the request of some of his friends and former pupils, will re-commence teaching on Monday, the 15th of April, in a spacious room, at No. 15 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET, near the Franklin Institute, where the different branches of the art will be taught on the best principles viz:
Drawing and shading with crayons, or Italian shade; shading with Indian ink; painting with transparent and body colors; transparent painting upon paper, silk, or glass, either with water or oil colours. The subjects, heads, figures, landscapes, animals, flowers and fruit, and subjects of Natural History generally. Ornamental painting in the Arabesque, Rosiere, or Augustine style. The art of Heraldry, and Herald painting. As it is intended that the above branches shall be attended to with prompt and efficient effect, Mr. J. Cox will conjunctly officiate in the Gentlemen's class, and the Ladies' class will exclusively be attended by James Cox.
Hours of Tuition for Ladies, from 2 till 4.
do. do. Gentlemen, from 4 till 8.
april 1—tf

WILLIAM A. SCATTERGOOD,
TAILOR,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public in general, that he still carries on the above business, in all its various branches, at No. 44 North Fourth street.
N. B. Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. which will be made to order at the shortest notice, and in the most fashionable manner. april 4—3m

BIRDS FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has a beautiful assortment of fancy CANARY BIRDS, which he offers on moderate terms, for cash or suitable barter.
N. B. He is likewise in the habit of making Bird Cages, of any and every size, pattern or plan, that can be suggested to him, equal to any in the city, on reasonable terms. Apply to GEORGE LOVATT,
april 4—3t* No. 239 South street, above Sixth.

Notice in Domestic Attachment.
TO ALL PERSONS INTERESTED.
THE Subscribers having been appointed Trustees, to audit the accounts, and adjust the demands of all the Creditors, and settle their proportions of the estate of JAMES SMITH, defendant in domestic attachment, do hereby require all persons indebted to the said defendant, to pay and deliver all sums of money and property due and belonging to the said James Smith, to us, the said Trustees, and we do hereby direct all Creditors of the said James Smith, to deliver to us their respective accounts and demands.
JOHN WORTH,
FRANCIS CARPENTER, } Trustees.
SAMSON BABB,
april 4—3t

REMOVAL.
DR. ATLEE, Jr. has removed to No. 152 NORTH FIFTH STREET, west side, between Race and Vine streets, a few doors above his father's late residence. 4mo 4—3t

J. S. RUSSELL'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
LAMP AND OIL STORE,
REMOVED TO
No. 164 CHESNUT STREET.
may 24—1yr

FIRE PROOF DOORS,
And Standing Screw Presses.
PRESS Screws and Standing Screw Presses, complete with iron sides, for Tobacconists, Book Binders, Printers, &c. FIRE PROOF DOORS, of different sizes for Counting Houses, Banks, &c. ready made, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms. MILL SCREWS and ELEVATORS made to order, and SMITH WORK in general, by
CHARLES EVANS, No. 63 Broad street.
april 28—1y

DRUG & CHEMICAL STORE,
Situate at the N. E. corner of Chesnut and Seventh streets, Philadelphia.
THE Subscriber has constantly on hand, an assortment of the best Medicine, Chemical Preparations, fresh Vegetable Extracts, &c. &c.
Country